

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

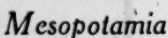
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LAST EDITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from the Washington Bureau

Members of the committee expressed the belief that things are going much better now at Hog Island. Mr. Bowles has been carrying out a campaign of retrenchment and of economic reform. It is announced, and expenditure has been cut down or is being cut down. Needless employees are being dispensed with, even where they may happen to be acquisitions of Stone & Webster. This admission is, in the opinion of all the members of the committee, a sufficient proof that the "alleged saturnalia of extravagance" was not a figment of the imagination.

(Continued on page four, column one)



(Continued on page two, column four)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Bernard Baruch today was named chairman of the War Industries Board succeeding Daniel Willard, who has resigned.

Mr. Ohlinger declared that "Congress made a blunder when it allowed

Society Files General Denial of Declarations Made in Bill of Complaint Aimed at Stopping the Medical Research Project

observing citizens of the cleaner moral conditions on that day. Feb. 11, there was a slight increase in arrests as 10 persons were taken to jail for drunkenness, and the arrests for all reasons totaled 65.

Evidence that liquor-serving hotels

"Meanwhile, I readily admit that President Wilson's message of Feb. 11 constitutes perhaps a small step toward a mutual rapprochement."

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According to evidence in possession of the Government, Schwerdt used his young son, Eugene F. Schwerdt, to further the German cause, despite the fact that the boy had served in the Belgian Army. Schwerdt brought his son to the United States and then sent him to South America, with Belgian credentials, to pose as a friend of the Allies and at the same time work for Germany.

inhuman, tending to brutalize the investigators, and that public support of vivisection would in turn tend to brutalize the human race. It is further denied that the expenditure of the money in question for vivisection will have the effect of causing disruption in its membership, curtailing financial support and impairing the usefulness of the organization in those activities for which it was incorporated.

TORONTO, Ont.—A citizens' committee is urging upon the Government the necessity of immediately fixing the time when full effect will be given to the enactment of Dominion-wide prohibition. A delegation will wait upon Mr. Hearst, the Premier, today, asking the local Legislature, amongst other things, to make it illegal, after April 1, to move liquor from one place to another. The committee claims that if its amendment to the liquor act is passed, the Province will be dry. An attempt is also to be made to stop the sale of native wines.

"News was received yesterday," said the Chancellor, "that Petrograd had accepted our conditions and had sent its representatives to Brest-Litovsk for further negotiations. Accordingly, our delegates traveled thither last evening. It is possible that there will still be a dispute about details, but the main thing has been achieved.

"The will to peace has been expressly announced from the Russian side; our conditions have been accepted, and the conclusion of peace

must ensue within a very short time."

Adverting to the position of neutral states, the Chancellor said: "Regarding recent Swiss intrigues, I declare that we never have thought, and we never will think of assailing Swiss neutrality. We hold the greatest esteem and gratitude toward Switzerland, also Holland, Scandinavia, Spain and other neutrals, who have preserved their neutrality despite temptations and oppressions."

"Continuing, Count von Hertling said: 'Our war aims from the beginning have been:

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"Maintenance of territorial integrity.

"Freedom of economic development.

"Even our aggressive warfare has been defensive. I aim to emphasize the latter so there will be no misunderstanding regarding the operations in the East."

"It is our sole aim to secure the fruits of our Ukrainian peace. We do not intend to establish ourselves in Estonia or Livonia. Our chief aim in Courland and Lithuania is the creation of self-determination and self-administration. Our military actions have far exceeded the original aim."

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"Regarding Poland, Germany and Austria freed her from an oppressive dependence for the purpose of creating an independent state. Her constitutional problem is now being discussed. The Ukrainian peace at first produced great unrest in Poland. We hope that a compromise may now be reached regarding a settlement of the frontier."

"Germany is only demanding what is militarily indispensable. The prospect of peace with the entire East is now within reach."

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"England hopes to create a dependent protectorate and annex new territory, increasing her enormous possessions, especially in Africa."

"In the face of this policy, Entente statesmen dare to represent that Germany is the disturber of peace, who, for world peace, must be confined in the narrowest bounds, if not destroyed."

"By a system of lies and calumny they untiringly endeavor to instigate their own people and neutrals against the German empires and disturb neutrals with the specter of German violation."

Mr. Lenin's Surrender

Bolshevik Premier Urges Acceptance of a German Peace as Respite

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The German peace terms were agreed to by 126 votes to 85, with 26 abstentions, at a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of Soviets, which opened at 2 a. m., Sunday morning.

Nikolai Lenin strongly urged the acceptance of the German peace terms, despite their oppressive character. He declared that the Russian position was helpless.

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nationist declarations concerning the regulation of frontiers, according to a report received here. Another message, however, reports an agreement to the effect that the Hungarian frontier must be protected on the Rumanian side, while no sober Hungarian politician wants to annex Rumania.

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STORY OF RUSSIAN "BLACK CABINET"

Publication of Secret Documents by Bolsheviks Sheds Light on Institution Which "Reinsured" Work of Secret Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—One of the most important results of the Bolshevik publication of secret documents from the Russian archives is the light which has been shed thereby upon the operations of the Russian Secret Police, or the Ochrana. Several years ago, this whole question was fully dealt with in the columns of this paper, and everything which has been revealed in the Bolshevik publications only goes to show that the position, as then outlined, was, in no sense, exaggerated. The outstanding feature of the Ochrana was, perhaps, that nobody trusted anybody else within its ranks. Their whole system was a system of assurance and re-assurance. And so, although the Government depended to a tremendous extent upon the work and discoveries of the Ochrana, they reassured themselves by the establishment of another body known as the Black Cabinet.

Now, everybody in Russia knew and knows about the Secret Police, but very few people indeed were quite certain as to the existence of the Black Cabinet. When deliberately questioned on the matter in the Duma on one occasion, the Minister of the Interior, replying for the Government, declared that the Black Cabinet was a legend. It was, however, none the less, a very concrete fact, and although nothing in the way of a secret in regard to almost any individual pretending to importance in Russia came amiss to it, the Black Cabinet specialized chiefly in the opening of the private correspondence of persons of official, social or political prominence. It was, of course, a wholly illegal institution, for that very spurious document, the Russian Criminal Code, expressly laid down that it is forbidden to open private correspondence. In Black Cabinet circles this occupation was known by the euphonious title of "perustration." With branches at Petrograd, Moscow, Warsaw, Kiev, Tiflis, Kazan, Odessa, and other places, its rooms were in the post office buildings. They were, of course, jealously guarded, and careful inquiry was made as to the business of anyone who wished to enter them. Such letters as it was desired to open were carefully selected by trained and trusted officials, who were supplied with lists from the Police Department at the Ministry of the Interior, of persons whose correspondence the authorities desired to keep themselves acquainted with.

Now the opening of a letter without leaving a trace is by no means an easy thing, especially when the letters bear, as they almost always did, seals. The perustrator, however, overcame all difficulties, and the most favorite way of extracting the letter was ingenuity and simplicity itself. A German invention, it consisted of a split stick, which was thrust into the envelope at the top. The letter was caught between the clefts of the stick, and then by a deft turning movement, was wound round the stick itself, and thus extracted in the form of a spill from the envelope. By reversing the process, after the letter had been attended to, it could be, of course, replaced.

The letters were themselves dealt with in different ways; some of them were photographed, whilst from others extracts were made of any matters, political or otherwise, which it was thought would be of interest to the authorities. No one was exempted from the operations of the Black Cabinet. Thus, in the archives of the cabinet at Odessa, photographs of letters addressed to the Dowager Empress Marie were discovered, as were also copies of correspondence of Admiral Chouin, commander of the Black Sea fleet.

By far the most important work of the Black Cabinet since the outbreak of the war was, however, carried on at Kiev. It came out at the Soukhomlinoff trial that the military secrets of the Kiev command were steadily made known to the authorities at Vienna. This leak, or rather stream of information was traced to the Black Cabinet's headquarters at Kiev. The staff of this branch office practically all Germans, or of German extraction, and they continuously devoted themselves to the interception of letters from the Russian front, and copying from them all information in regard to the disposition of the Russian forces, and any other matters which it was thought might be of use to the Austrian commanders. Among the records of the office were found copies of letters addressed to General Alexieff at the time when he was Chief of Staff to the Tzar's Supreme Command, and other correspondence equally important, mainly information of a highly confidential nature, the knowledge of which was of the utmost value to the Austro-German military commanders.

As showing the extraordinary efficiency of the operators, Mr. E. H. W. Cox in a recent article on the subject in the Fortnightly Review tells the story of how the Tzar on one occasion received complaints from a Frenchman, who had acted as tutor at the Court, that his letters had been opened. The Tzar complained to the chief of the Black Cabinet, not that the letters had been opened, of course, but that they had been so clumsily opened as to be detected. The Black Cabinet chief discredited the tutor's statement, and maintained that no one in the employ of the Cabinet would have been so clumsy. He requested the Tzar to write a letter himself and place it in an envelope and seal it.

The letter was then dispatched to one of the Cabinet workers who removed the contents, took a photograph of it, and returned the letter to the Tzar, who could find no trace whatever of its having been opened, and could only be convinced that it had been opened by seeing the accompanying photograph.

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CAMPAIGN UNDER GENERAL ALLENBY

Dispatch to the British Secretary of State for War Describes the Operations of the British Forces in Palestine

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England (Jan. 28).—General Allenby's dispatch to the Secretary of State for War, describing his operations in Palestine from June 28, 1917, and culminating in his entry into Jerusalem on Dec. 11, 1917, was published in the London Gazette of the 26th instant. After visiting the front and consulting with the commander of the eastern force, General Allenby submitted by telegram during the second week of July, his appreciation of the situation and proposals for an offensive.

"The Turkish army in southern Palestine," he says, "held a strong position extending from the sea at Gaza, roughly along the main Gaza-Beersheba Road to Beersheba. Gaza had been made into a strong modern fortress, heavily entrenched and wired, offering every facility for protracted defence. The remainder of the enemy's line consisted of a series of strong localities, viz: the Sihan group of works, the Atawneh group, the Baha group, the Abu Hareira-Arab el Teahra trench system, and, finally, the works covering Beersheba. These groups of works were generally from 1500 to 2000 yards apart, except that the distance from the Hareira group to Beersheba was about 4½ miles.

"The enemy's force was on a wide front, the distance from Gaza to Beersheba being about 30 miles; but his lateral communications were good, and any threatened point of the line could be very quickly reinforced.

"My force was extended on a front of 22 miles from the sea, opposite Gaza, to Gaml. Owing to lack of water I was unable, without preparations which would require some considerable time, to approach within striking distance of the enemy, except in the small sector near the sea coast opposite Gaza."

The proposals received the sanction of the War Cabinet, and accordingly preparations were undertaken to carry out the plan of campaign. General Allenby had decided to strike his main blow at the left flank of the Turkish main position, Hareira and Sheria. To this the capture of Beersheba was a necessary preliminary, both for water supply and to gain ground for deployment to the north and northwest of the town, the direction chosen for the attack.

"This front of attack was chosen for the following reasons," General Allenby says. "The enemy's works in this sector were less formidable than elsewhere, and they were easier of approach than other parts of the enemy's defenses. When Beersheba was in our hands we should have an open flank against which to operate, and I could make full use of our superiority in mounted troops; and a success here offered prospects of pursuing our advantage and forcing the enemy to abandon the rest of his fortified positions, which no other line of attack would afford."

In conjunction with this, and to keep the enemy uncertain as to the main attack, a subordinate commander was ordered to prepare plans for an attack on the enemy's right at Gaza, and the senior naval officer, Egypt, Admiral Jackson, was asked to cooperate from the sea by shelling Gaza and the enemy's railway stations and depots north of that city. Cordial assistance was afforded, and naval officers worked in close cooperation with the military staffs in the preliminary period. Considerable difficulties, chiefly connected with water and transport, had to be overcome in the operations against Beersheba and in the Sheria-Hareira line. Arrangements had to be made to insure a good water supply for a period of a week or more for the troops who would be working at a considerable distance from their original water base.

The transport problem was equally difficult, owing to steep banks of the Wadis (rivers) and bad going, and wheeled traffic routes were limited; practically the whole of the transport available in the force, including 30,000 pack camels, had to be allotted to one portion of the eastern force to keep it supplied with food, water, and ammunition at a distance of 15 to 20 miles from railroad. Railroad was pushed toward Karm; and lines laid from Gaml toward Beersheba, and from Beersheba to the Wadi Ghuzze. During the period of preparation the railway from Kantara to the front was considerably strained by the necessary forwarding of guns, stores and munitions, as well as the accumulations at the various railheads.

The arrival of reinforcements to the enemy during July-October, the construction of various railway extensions, accumulations of stores, the strengthening of his defenses into an almost continuous line from the sea to a point south of Sheria and the improved and extended works round Beersheba all went to prove that he was determined to make every effort to maintain his position on the Gaza-Beersheba line. The date of the attack on Beersheba, which was to commence the operations, was fixed for Oct. 31. The Turks made a strong reconnaissance from Kauwukah toward Karm, Oct. 27, with two regiments, cavalry, two or three thousand infantry and guns. They were held up with such gallantry by yeomanry outposts that the Fifty-third Welsh Division were enabled to get up to recon-

force the outposts, when the Turks withdrew. The bombardment of the Gaza defenses commenced on Oct. 27, and on Oct. 30 warships of the Royal Navy, assisted by a French battleship, began cooperating in this bombardment.

A preliminary to the operations of Oct. 31 was a night march to positions of deployment which was successfully carried out. To enable field guns to be brought up within effective range for wire cutting, the enemy's advanced works at point 1070 were carried after a short bombardment by London troops. The plan was to attack the hostile works between the Khalasa road and the Wadi Saba with two divisions, masking the works north of the Wadi Saba with the Imperial camel corps and some infantry, while a portion of the Fifty-third (Welsh) Division further north, covered the left of the corps. The right of the attack was covered by a cavalry regiment. Further east, mounted troops took up a line opposite the southern defenses of Beersheba. The final assault was ordered for 12:15 p. m. and by about 1 p. m. the whole of the works between Wadi Saba and the Khalasa road were in our hands."

Meantime the mounted troops after a night march, varying for different units from 25 to 35 miles, reached Khasim Zanna in the hills, five miles east of Beersheba, and sent a covering force north to Bir es Sakaty and Tel el Saba. This force was engaged by the enemy throughout the day. Attempts to advance across the plain on Beersheba in small parties made slow progress. In the evening, however, Australian light horse rode straight at the town from the east, galloped over two trenches held by the enemy just outside the town, and entered the town at about 7 p. m., capturing numerous prisoners. "The Turks at Beersheba were undoubtedly taken completely by surprise," the dispatch says, "a surprise from which the dash of London troops and yeomanry, finely supported by their artillery, never gave them time to recover. The charge of the Australian light horse completed their defeat. A very strong position was thus taken with slight loss, and the Turkish detachment at Beersheba almost completely put out of action. About 2000 prisoners and 13 guns were taken. . . . This success laid open the left flank of the main Turkish position for a decisive blow."

The attack on Gaza was not undertaken till the success of the Beersheba movement was known, the intention being to draw Turkish reserves to the Gaza sector and away from Sheria. The front of the attack was about 6000 yards from Umbrella Hill to Sheikh Hasan, the former being southwest, the latter northwest of the town and over 3000 yards from the British front line. Umbrella Hill, which flanked the British advance from the east, was first carried at 11 p. m. Nov. 1, as a preliminary to the main attack launched four hours later, i. e., at 3 a. m., before daylight, on account of the distance between the British front line and the enemy's position. With two small exceptions the attack was entirely successful and also succeeded in its primary object of drawing a large proportion of the Turkish reserves to Gaza and away from Sheria. One Turkish division was captured by prisoners to have lost 33 per cent from the bombardment and to have been withdrawn. Further, the capture of Sheikh Hasan and the southwestern defenses constituted a very distinct threat to the whole of the Gaza position, which could be developed on any sign of a withdrawal on the part of the enemy.

Our losses, though considerable, were not in any way disproportionate to the results obtained.



Dryburgh Abbey

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Valentine

DRYBURGH ABBEY NOW BELONGS TO NATION

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Dryburgh Abbey, the great historic ruin

"Where with chiming Tweed

The lint-whites sing in chorus."

has now become the property of the Scottish nation. The wish that this should be so has often been expressed, but fulfillment, at a time when the drain of national resources is so great, seemed impossible, unless as Professor Cooper, moderator of the Church of Scotland proposed, private generosity should accomplish that which it was not in the power of the State to do. Lord Glenconner has responded to this appeal and has presented Dryburgh Abbey as a free gift to the nation. It would be difficult to find a place whose history and associations are more closely interwoven with Scottish history and poetry than this ruin. To the Scottish people of this and the last century, as to all lovers of literature, the tradition of Dryburgh has culminated in the fact that it is so closely associated with the great bard, Sir Walter Scott. Other Scottish names, those of Scott's own kin, the Erskines and Halliburtons, John Gibson Lockhart, his son-in-law, biographer and friend, and of Lady Scott, are also found at Dryburgh.

Dryburgh is one of the great names which have made the Scottish marches famous. It is contemporaneous, or nearly so, with the historic and romantic Melrose, with Kelso and Jedburgh, the religious houses of the Tweed which begin their history in the reign of David the "Sair Sanct." There is a tradition which connects the building of Dryburgh with Thomas à Becket. Hugh de Morville, Lord of Lauderdale, according to what may very well be nothing more than a legend, was implicated in the tragedy of Canterbury, and as an act of expiation he built and endowed the Abbey. In 1152 the Praemonstratensian monks from Alnwick—White Friars were popularly called—were established at Dryburgh, and for about 200 years they enjoyed a security which enabled them to add the luster of learning to the reputation of their house. The "philosophical Stodde," to whom Chaucer dedicated his "Troilus and Cressida," was partly educated at Dryburgh during the first part of the Fourteenth Century. A notable name connected with the Abbey as Commander in the Sixteenth Century is that of Andrew Forman, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, one of the ecclesiastical and political figures of the period.

Architecturally Dryburgh Abbey is a splendid example of Transitional Norman and Early English art. Though it is dilapidated, as the result of merciless border warfare and subsequent neglect, the fragments that remain are noble and sufficiently extensive to make possible the reconstruction of the monastic life of the Middle Ages. The chapter house stands entire, a long building with a simple vaulted roof, a beautiful portal and the Abbot's parlor with its large fireplace. The cloisters and the monks' domestic buildings are also standing. Quite the most important and remarkable fragment is the east, or St. Mary's aisle of the north transept of the Abbey Church. It is there that the monument of Sir Walter Scott was placed. The Abbey is set on a wooded promontory around three sides of which flow the broad and swift waters of the Tweed. Some of the yew trees are said to be as old as Hugh de Morville's foundation.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Minister of Labor has appointed the Iron and

FOOD FOR BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Prisoners of War Department, Downing Street, have issued the following statement for the information of persons who desire to send foodstuffs from neutral countries to prisoners of war:

Regulations are in force under which the quantity of foodstuffs which may be sent to each British prisoner of war or interned civilian is limited to a fixed amount which is amply sufficient. The object of these regulations is to avoid waste and it is liable to be defeated by the export to such persons or supplies from neutrals. Accordingly, private communications which contain orders for the dispatch of foodstuffs from neutral countries to British prisoners of war or interned civilians, or which provide payment for such foodstuffs, cannot be permitted. The Prisoners of War Department, Downing Street, are, however, prepared to issue licenses to enable persons to pay for foodstuffs which they have ordered in neutral countries prior to the date on which this notice appears in the press.

Communications which contain orders for the dispatch of foodstuffs from neutral countries to allied prisoners of war or interned civilians, or which provide payment for such foodstuffs except in pursuance of the preceding paragraph are similarly prohibited. Authority cannot be given for the dispatch of foodstuffs or clothing to British and allied civilians who are residing uninterfered in, enemy or enemy occupied territories whether the goods are to be exported from the United Kingdom or from neutral countries.

MAHARAJA'S GIFTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, who since the outbreak of war has made so many large contributions to war funds and war charities, recently offered to the King and Queen a New Year's gift of £6000 for the benefit of naval officers and men whose families require help. Their Majesties have accepted this generous gift of His Highness. The Queen of the Belgians has accepted a simultaneous gift from the Maharaja of 30,000 francs in aid of Belgian charities in which Her Majesty is specially interested.

PRODUCTION OF MAPLE SUGAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
MONTREAL, Que.—A plea for increased production of maple sugar in Canada was made by J. H. Grimm, addressing the Pure Maple Sugar & Syrup Company here. Such production, he said, would go far toward winning the war. Canada was overflowing with sap and there was no need of a sugar famine.

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MINNEAPOLIS CEREAL CO., Inc. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

LETTERS

German Democracy

The Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I wish to thank you for your very accurate and comprehensive report on the recent mass meeting called in New York City by the Friends of German Democracy. I attended the meeting, followed each speaker with critical interest, and can therefore say with understanding that The Christian Science Monitor gave a very good account. The meeting I found very interesting; the speakers were good and declared their loyalty and allegiance to the U. S. A., as well as their condemnation of Kaiserism and Junkerdom, in no uncertain terms.

Of all the different ideas presented, one struck me as being particularly good, and one as particularly bad. The particularly good one was embodied in a line of reasoning presented, which aimed to show that the German Government had committed, and was now committing, crimes against civilization with the knowledge of and consent of the German people. The average listener might have passed over this, as well as the next observation, but I have given both of them too much thought not to have detected them at once.

The particularly bad one was the idea presented that, given a different form of government, the German people would immediately be taken back into the confidence and hearts of all peoples, on a status quo ante basis, and not a word was said about restitution, only a changed form of government. Now, if it be true, and I know it is, that the consent of the German people is party to the crimes, will it not take more than a changed form of government to make them deserving of full fellowship among the nations?

To me these two ideas, presented by two different speakers, are irreconcilable opposites.

There was one more thing I took exception to, small in itself, it is true, but much could be made of it by those not in favor of the organization's aims. A message was to be sent to President Wilson. Its reading was left to the very last. It was read while the people, thinking it was all over, were rising and pushing chairs, putting on coats, laughing and chatting. After it was read, Mr. Sigel asked, "You have heard our telegram. Have you your approval to send it?" About a half dozen weak, half-hearted assents constituted the approval which he accepted with thanks. Now I do not, for one instant, doubt the sincerity of everybody there; the people had listened attentively for 2½ hours, clapped and cheered, and it was merely a piece of bad management on the part of the chairman. He should have asked for respectful attention, could have had it and the resultant unanimous vote which the measure called for. If the same mistake is to be made at the other meetings to be called, the Friends of German Democracy need not be amazed if German propaganda will work to nullify the effects of their really good work by proving to the German people at home, who are to be influenced by the Friends, etc., that the Friends rail on their messages, through and did it because, being here, it was good business policy to hide their approval of Kaiserism under a mask of loyalty to the U. S. A.

You probably wonder why, having so much to say, I don't say it to the organization. I don't think my ideas would count for much, as I am a woman. They had one woman speaker and made her speak last. I have no objection, however, to your sending this whole letter, as it is, to their headquarters, 32 Union Square, if you see fit to do so. Very truly yours,

(Signed) G. VON WALTHERI.
New York, Feb. 21, 1918.

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TEXAS MAY ADOPT DRY CAMP ZONES

Measure Protecting Soldiers Now Before Legislature in Special Session—Means Virtual State-Wide Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The recommendations of Governor Will P. Hobby for legislation creating a 10-mile prohibition zone about all army camps in Texas and otherwise strengthening the Texas statutes in a manner requested by Secretary of War Baker to protect the soldiers now training in Texas from the influences of liquor and vice, have met with general approval over the State. Some opposition can be expected in the Legislature, which is called to meet in special session on Feb. 26, but it is believed that the Governor's recommendations will be quickly enacted into law carrying the emergency clause so as to make the measures immediately effective.

The 10-mile zone would bar saloons from all or parts of every large city in Texas not already dry with the exception of Beaumont, which has no army training camp near it, and would virtually mean state-wide prohibition. It is understood that the recommendations of the Governor are satisfactory to the prohibition leaders in Texas and that their demands for submission of statutory state-wide prohibition will now be dropped.

The cities in Texas that now have the licensed saloon near which army training camps are located, and the distances of such camps from these cities are as follows: Ft. Worth, Camp Bowie, five miles; San Antonio, Ft. Sam Houston, 4.25 miles, and Brooks Aviation Field, 5.3 miles; Galveston, Ft. Crockett, at edge of city limits; Houston, Camp Logan, 4.7 miles; Wichita Falls, Call Aviation Field, 6.11 miles; El Paso, Ft. Bliss, 6.6 miles; Brownsville, Ft. Brown, within city limits; Eagle Pass, garrison within city limits; Del Rio, garrison within city limits. Waco, Dallas and Austin, other Texas cities near or within which training camps are located, have already voted to bar saloons.

CLASS FUND FOR STAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

OXFORD, Ga.—The senior class of Emory College has abandoned the annual class banquet and voted the money to the purchase of thrift stamps. The different classes at the college have purchased more than \$400 worth of stamps in one week.

ANY have found that Mapleine can be used in more ways and with greater satisfaction than lemon or vanilla, and a smaller amount is required to produce the result. Use

Crescent Mapleine

as a flavor for soups and meats, as well as a flavor for desserts and for syrup.

Your grocer sells it—2 oz. bottle 3c.

Send 4c in stamps and carton top for Mapleine Cook Book. Dept. H. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash. (31-145)

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SENATORS' VISIT TO HOG ISLAND YARD IS CONDUCTED AS TOUR

(Continued from page one)

but an established fact. This is only one result of the Senate investigation.

All the senators in the party expressed satisfaction at finding some of the men higher up in the American International now taking a more active interest in the plant. Charles A. Stone of Boston is a frequent visitor and devotes more of his time to a project which the senators believe was formerly treated as a side issue. The Emergency Fleet Corporation is insisting on strict economy so far as is consistent with speed, which is realized to be the paramount need. The Emergency Fleet Corporation is, of course, aware of the fact that many of those who took part in the investigation are of the opinion that the contracts were loosely drawn and open to some irregularities. As the Hog Island affair has developed into an issue of the first magnitude in Congress, both Mr. Hurley and Mr. Pley have determined to take hold with a firm hand. Mr. Stone, who is president of the American International, will probably be called to Washington to testify with regard to the sub-contracts at Hog Island.

There are at present two resolutions pending before the Committee on Commerce, both bearing on Hog Island. The first of these is to the effect that the Government should take over the plant altogether and dispend with the services of its agent, the American International. The resolution, senators say, will be acted on unless Mr. Bowles makes good his promise to cut down unnecessary expenditures and produce ships. The other resolution proposes an examination of the books of the American International. This matter will probably be left to the Department of Justice.

Senators are agreed that the plant constructed with government money will be kept by the Government and not handed over to any private concern at the close of the war. The Government has an option on the land, said Senator Reed, and it would be an act of folly to cede a plant for which so many millions have been spent.

In justice to the American International, Senator Harding pointed out that the severe winter and the transportation difficulties had increased the unit costs. He said he had been told at Hog Island on Monday that all the slacks from a radius of 500 miles had congregated at Hog Island. This, he said, would explain why there was so much labor inefficiency.

On the whole, there is more hope that with careful supervision and more speeding up the plant which has caused so much misgiving may become a factor in the solution of the shipping problem, said Senator Harding.

KAISER'S PLAN WAS TO GET CONTROL IN THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from page one)

tion is undesirable, and I am convinced that in view of its activities the largest and finest part of the German-American element in this country would applaud the repeal of the charter of the German-American alliance.

As to the aims of the alliance, Mr. Ohlinger testified on Saturday: "The National German-American Alliance has consistently and flagrantly violated its charter and has belied the 'patriotic and educational' aims for which it claims to have been founded. It has strongly resisted assimilation, has opposed the formation of a more perfect union, and has been a serious obstacle to the development of a strong national spirit. In place of patriotic ends, it has devoted itself unflinchingly to the following purposes:

"1. The consolidation of all those of German descent into one economic, political and social block. As instruments for this purpose, it has used the German press, German parochial schools, the German state, German social and athletic societies, and a continued propaganda for compulsory teaching of German in the public schools.

"2. Arousing racial antagonisms and opposition to all processes of assimilation.

"3. A vigorous propaganda for the benefit of the German Government.

"4. Opposition to the policies of the United States.

"5. The furtherance of the aims of disloyal organizations and individuals."

Citing in Monday's testimony what was expected in Germany from the chartering of the alliance, Mr. Ohlinger quoted from Bernhardi's notorious book, "Germany and the Next War," which (page 78, English edition), says in substance: "Measures must be taken to insure that the German element in foreign countries remains in a compact block with the political center of gravity in our favor. In America, German-Americans have formed a political alliance with the Irish and established a power with which the Government must reckon."

Another book to which Mr. Ohlinger referred in this connection was, "Germany as a World Power," published in Germany before the outbreak of the war. It refers to the founding of the national German-American alliance as a great step toward drawing all the Germans in the world together for a common purpose.

"Its charter is best expressed by the closing motto," said Mr. Ohlinger. "This is, literally translated, 'Germany, Germany, over everything, over everything in the world.' This book,"

he said, was accepted by the propaganda committee of the alliance for furthering its work.

Mr. Ohlinger referred scathingly to the agreements existing between the alliance and the Ancient Order of Hibernians and other Irish-American organizations.

"The only reasons for these unnatural agreements," he said, "were, of course, German dependence on revolution in Ireland to weaken British strength and support the Kaiser's plan for world domination. In all activities of the alliance in opposing the Government on questions of neutrality and an embargo on munitions it has united with the Irish elements," he added.

"The alliance backed the American independent conference, organized in Washington on Jan. 30, 1915," continued Mr. Ohlinger; "Dr. Paul Rohe, German Consul at New Orleans, gave the conference his support as a member of the Louisiana state alliance. Meetings of this organization were held all over the country with two Irish-Americans, Jeremiah O'Leary and John Devoy, as principal speakers."

"Can you give the committee the substance of what they said?" asked Mr. King.

"I can tell you the substance of what was said in Wilmington, Del., cut in Senator Wolcott. 'I heard O'Leary there, and the substance of what he said there, unless my memory fails me, was to refer to the Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, as a shyster lawyer from Michigan.'"

"O'Leary," said Mr. Ohlinger, "was also president of a bunch calling themselves the American Truth Society. In December, 1915, the United German societies of New York City pledged themselves to support this organization, on account of their activities which have been so full of blessings."

"O'Leary was employed by the German-American Alliance as a speaker on many occasions. In the official bulletin of the Alliance for May, 1915, he is editorially commended as a 'prominent speaker in the interest of the German cause.'"

Mr. Ohlinger read further extracts to show that a determined effort was made by the Alliance to build up a German-American political machine whose purpose was to support only those candidates favorable to the German cause. Conventions were held before the national conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties in 1916 and all German-Americans were urged to do their utmost to prevent the nominations of "Wilson, Root or Roosevelt," all of whom were described as tools of the perfidious English yoke. Pennsylvania and New Jersey were particularly prominent in their effort to build up a German machine of this type, he said.

The Senate Committee decided on Monday night to call as a witness on Friday V. A. Hajek, formerly with the Department of Justice.

Denials Made

President and Secretary of Alliance Issue Statements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A general denial has been made by influential members of the German-American Alliance of the charges of pro-Germanism and disloyalty that were made on Saturday by Gustavus Ohlinger, an attorney of Toledo, before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Among those who have made explicit refutations are the Rev. Sigmund G. Bosse, president of the organization, and Adolph Trimm, secretary. Of these Mr. Bosse has given out a statement in which he said that if Mr. Ohlinger claims that the alliance received money from abroad he is not telling the truth.

"While we are ready to go to Washington for a hearing on Saturday," said Mr. Bosse, "we presume that we will be called upon at a later date, a telegram having been received by our secretary telling him that the hearing had been postponed. Our defense will be made with all sincerity and as much dignity as is possible under the circumstances, seeing that we feel that millions of true and faithful citizens have been wantonly insulted."

"Our papers and books are open for inspection today as they ever have been to responsible persons."

Mr. Trimm said: "The alliance is altogether American, financed entirely by American money, taken in as regular membership dues. We have not been supported, directly or indirectly, by the German nation or any other foreign government. Mr. Ohlinger's charges are ridiculous. They will be answered in full at the hearing."

Although federal agents here claim to have full information concerning the activities of the alliance, Frank L. Garbarino, chief investigator in Philadelphia of the Department of Justice has said: "We have nothing at present to give out to the public. Our investigation, which has been going on for a long time, is still under way, but it would be inadvisable to give out for publication at this time our future course."

CHAMPION FARMER NAMED
BROCKTON, Mass.—James V. Spadea of this city has won the prize of champion farmer of Massachusetts, according to an announcement Saturday from the Massachusetts Agricultural College. This is the third successive year the prize has come to Brockton. Leo J. Fitzpatrick also won the state championship for potato growing, raising 55 bushels on one-eighth of an acre. Mr. Spadea netted \$245.72 on one-twentieth of an acre last summer.

NEXT LIBERTY LOAN RATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The next Liberty Loan will be at 4½ per cent interest. Representative Meeker declared on the floor of the House today, "I have that information direct," he said.

SIR F. E. SMITH BACK IN ENGLAND

British Attorney-General, in a Special Interview, Expresses Deep Appreciation of America's Effort

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—In honor of the return of the Attorney-General, Sir Frederick E. Smith, from the United States, he is to be entertained to dinner at the House of Commons on Tuesday week by some 60 of his colleagues. It is a significant token of the Government's appreciation of his work in America that the Prime Minister and many other ministers have intimated their intentions of being present at the dinner, and interesting speeches may be expected.

In an interview, yesterday, Sir F. E. Smith informed The Christian Science Monitor representative that on his return voyage he had written a book on his trip, entitled "America at War," which will be issued very shortly, and this, he hopes, will perform a similar function to his speeches throughout America, namely, the promotion of mutual and sympathetic understanding of each other's efforts among the two English-speaking allies.

Sir Frederick, it may be said, is obviously very much impressed by his experience in America and by the full understanding in the United States of the issues involved and the thoroughness with which America is preparing to play her part. "I should say there is no essential difference whatever," he remarked, replying to a question, "between the United States and the British standpoint in regard to war aims. President Wilson's last speech, it seems to me, might be taken in its entirety as a statement of our war aims, and I certainly read it as such. I was much impressed, wherever I traveled, by the keen understanding shown of the issues involved in this war. When I went out I expected to find the East alive to all that this struggle means to free peoples, but I was disappointed to find in that remote Middle West and West in the same acute realization of what the Allies stand for. However, I was mistaken. Wherever I traveled I found the same keenness and the same determination that America should pull her full weight in this struggle. As an Englishman, I was specially pleased to find that everywhere there was full understanding and great appreciation of the magnitude of our own effort in the common cause. I was assured by every one, from the Embassy downward, that the previous five or six months had been marked by a great development in this respect."

As to America's effort, Sir Frederick declared that she was doing magnificently. In respect of shipbuilding, to which she attached great importance, he remarked that this was highly technical work of which America had had little experience and for which she had had to improvise yards, machinery, labor and so forth on a colossal scale. At the same time, she was undertaking a great naval program, including between 200 and 300 destroyers, which represented a great drain on labor, machinery and technical knowledge otherwise available for merchant tonnage. Nevertheless, he said, the experience in the United States had convinced him that, while there had undoubtedly been some over-sanguineness as to the date when the shipbuilding effort would fructify, America would win out in good time, and would pull her full weight in this direction, as she was doing in providing men, food, money and, incidentally, aeroplanes.

Among other topics, The Christian Science Monitor representative touched on the Irish question, and Sir Frederick remarked that he thought there was a fuller appreciation in the United States of the fact that this was now essentially only an Irish problem; that England had asked Ireland freely to send her own delegates to an Irish convention and had declared that she would back financially and in every other way any agreed plan Irishmen could arrive at among themselves.

In conclusion, Sir Frederick expressed warm admiration of President Wilson's leadership, a quality of which he thought was specially shown by his skill in seizing the psychological moment when it was possible to take into the war for freedom, not a disunited people, but people united to the high degree required in a war which makes such enormous demands on those engaged in it.

AUXILIARY CRUISER WOLF IN HOME PORT
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—An official communication issued announces the return of the auxiliary cruiser Wolf. It says:

"The auxiliary cruiser Wolf has returned home after 15 months in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans. The Kaiser has telegraphed his welcome to the commander and conferred the Order Pour le Merite, together with a number of Iron Crosses on the officers and crew."

"The Wolf was commanded by Frigate Captain Neger and inflicted the greatest damage on the enemy's shipping by the destruction of cargo space and cargo."

"She brought home more than 400 members of crews of sunken ships of various nationalities, especially numerous colored and white British soldiers, besides several guns captured from armed steamers and great quantities of valuable raw materials, such as rubber, copper, brass, zinc, cocoa beans, copra and so forth, to the value of many million marks."

"The English cruiser Turritella,

which was captured in February, was equipped as a second auxiliary cruiser and christened Illis. She successfully operated in the Gulf of Aden under the command of the Wolf's first officer, Lieutenant-Captain Brandis, until confronted by British forces. She was sunk by her own crew, numbering 27, who are prisoners in British hands. "This cruise of the Wolf, carried out under most difficult circumstances with no base and no communication with home, constitutes a unique achievement."

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Referring to the German report of the return of the German auxiliary cruiser Wolf after a cruise of 15 months, a British Admiralty communication issued last evening assumes that during that period the Wolf sank in the Indian and Pacific oceans the following 11 ships and made their crews prisoners:

Steamers: Turritella, Jumna, Wardsworth, Walrusa, Beluga, Matunga, Hitachi Maru and Isotzendi. Sailing vessels: Dee, Winslow and Encore.

The communication adds: "The Turritella was an unarmed merchantman and not a cruiser. She was captured in February, 1917, and a German prize crew placed aboard. The Turritella was then equipped for mine laying, but a few days later was encountered by a British war ship, whereupon the prize crew sank the Turritella and were themselves taken prisoner."

According to the British Admiralty statement, three American vessels were sunk by the auxiliary cruiser Wolf—the steam whaler Beluga, 508 tons, belonging to the Pacific Steam Whaling Company of San Francisco; the Winslow, a four-masted schooner of 566 tons, hailing from San Francisco, and the four-masted schooner Encore, 651 tons, the home port of which was San Francisco.

The other vessels mentioned are all British except the Hitachi Maru, Japanese, of 6656 tons, and the Idoltz Mend, Spanish, 4648 tons.

The Turritella was of 3551 tons, the Jumna of 4152, the Walrusa 3947 tons and the Matunga 1618. Available records do not give the Wardsworth. The Dee was a three-masted schooner of 1169 tons.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—It is stated that the Wolf returned to Pola, having several times attempted to return to the North Sea, but owing to the watchfulness of the British ships, she had to abandon this project.

EXAMINER IN FISH SUIT IS APPOINTED

Taking of Testimony in Government Proceedings Against 28 Dealers May Now Begin

Taking of testimony in the bill in equity brought by the United States Attorney against 28 fish dealers in Boston for the purpose of dissolving an alleged combination in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, will begin at once, as the result of the appointment of William H. Matheson of Boston as examiner, by Judge Frederic Dodge in the United States District Court in Boston today.

If the order introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature last week by Representative J. Weston Allen of Newton for an investigation of the fish industry of the State, is adopted by the Senate in concurrence with the House, there may be two inquiries in session in Boston at the same time, one by the Federal Government and the other by the State.

The government suit was filed in the United States District Court in June, 1917, but it was not until within the past few weeks that the prosecuting attorneys and counsel for the Boston Fish Pier Corporation and the New England Fish Exchange, the principal defendants, reached an agreement regarding the appointment of an examiner.

The witnesses to be called in the examination will be agreed upon by the counsel, and all questions which arise during the hearing before Examiner Matheson will be referred to the court, as the only duty of Mr. Matheson will be to take the testimony as is done in the taking of evidence in different parts of the country for the benefit of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Those witnesses who may be called, without the consent of one side or the other, will give their testimony in open court.

LECTURE ON INCOME TAX
A lecture on the income tax will be given free of charge to the public by John D. Murphy, Chief Collector of Taxes, at the College of Business Administration, Boston University, at 7:20 p. m., Wednesday.

COAL CARRYING SHIPS SOUGHT

New England Fuel Administrator to Add 115,000 Tonnage to the 21,000 Now Engaged in Service of District

Efforts are being made by James J. Storror, New England Fuel Administrator, to obtain ships aggregating 115,000 tonnage for the movement of coal to his district for the use of manufacturing. The Fuel Administrator today said that he is in touch with Washington officials with a view to securing that amount of tonnage in addition to the approximately 21,000 which are now in the New England coal-carrying trade.

Although he declared the fuel situation in New England to be much better, he advised the utmost conservation, "in order to keep the factories going and the pay envelopes full." He reiterated his statement of Monday that New England would probably return to normal business hours by the end of next week. The advancing season, he said, has decreased the demand for coal, and the saving which would be effected by continuing the restrictions would not justify the inconvenience and possible loss to merchants and others, in his opinion.

He announced that word had been received that six steamers, including the naval collier Achilles with 14,400 tons of bituminous coal, were on the way to Boston with coal, and that four more were loading at Hampton Roads. During the 24-hour period ended last midnight 565 cars of anthracite and 403 cars of soft coal were moved through the New England gateways. Mr. Storror declared that "this is the best movement we have had by rail in a month."

The coal supply in Boston dealers' yards today totaled 37,275 tons or 5335 tons more than on Monday, it was reported by the Boston Fuel Committee. The available coal was divided as follows: 14,231 tons anthracite, 16,119 tons bituminous coal and 6925 tons of screenings.

James B. Noyes, chairman of Committee B, Boston Fuel Committee, today announced that some of the branch libraries, municipal gymnasiums and other small public institutions, which have been closed because of lack of coal, will be opened tomorrow.

Coal Receipts by Sea

Coal receipts by sea at Boston today aggregated 13,805 tons, of which 2544 tons were anthracite and the remainder bituminous. Two steamers brought 823 tons of the bituminous, the remainder coming in barges. One barge had 949 tons of anthracite for Lynn.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Premier, Sir Robert Borden, is on a visit to Washington. He is accompanied by the Hon. A. K. MacLean, who is acting Minister of Finance during the absence, on a short holiday, of Sir Thomas White. The object of the Minister's visit is said to be to confer with Lord Reading and officials of the United States Government, on the question of the adjustment of the balance of trade between Canada and the United States, and the equalization of exchange between the two countries.

PORTO RICAN SUGAR ARRIVES

More than 4,000,000 pounds of Porto Rican sugar was brought here today for the South Boston sugar refinery, and another vessel is on the way from Cuba with 5,120,000 pounds. The cargo brought in today was packed in 14,700 bags, weighing 4,042,500 pounds. This makes the fifth sugar cargo brought here inside of two weeks.

MR. TAFT LABOR BOARD MEMBER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, today was selected by the employers of the "labor planning board" to represent the public on the board. The union leaders will choose their representative of the public this afternoon.

JEWISH UNIT BEING FILLED

The departure of 100 men comprising the Jewish unit enlisted in Boston and ultimately intended for the garrisoning of Palestine, will be marked by a public mass meeting at the Liberty Cottage, Boston Common, on Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The men will leave later in the day for

training camps in England by way of Windsor, N. S. Various Jewish organizations will participate in the affair, also a band of music, and it is expected that Governor McCall and Mayor Peters will be present. Members of the auxiliaries to various Jewish societies will furnish the men with lunch.

About 25 of these volunteers were secured through the efforts of Dr. Joseph Shohan of Commonwealth Avenue, who expects that fully 75 more will be secured by the end of the present week. The British-Canadian Recruiting Mission, headed by Maj. Kenneth G. Marlett, is conducting a vigorous campaign for recruits for the unit throughout Massachusetts.

FRANCHISE TAX PAYMENT PROTESTED

Payment to the treasurer and receiver-general of Massachusetts of a franchise tax amounting to \$50,000 by Wallace E. Dunham, receiver of the Bay State Street Railway, was sought in the United States District Court today by the Attorney-General of Massachusetts, and opposed by counsel for the bondholders.

Assistant Attorney-General W. H. Hitchcock, who appeared for Treasurer Charles L. Burrill, contended that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts had a prior claim against the street railway which should be paid immediately in order that the receiver might continue the legal operation of the road.

A. R. Graustein and C. R. Lamson, representing the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, trustee for the bondholders, contended that the State should wait the distribution of the assets of the Bay State company, and while the nature of the claim of the State was that of a secured creditor, it was standing in court was no different than that of other creditors.

Judge Dodge, who appointed the receiver and heard the argument today, took the petition under advisement.

CHANGES WROUGHT BY SOLDIERS' VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The seats which have changed from the opposition to the Government column as the result of the soldiers' vote are Cape Breton (South) and Richmond where Messrs. Kyte and Carroll are defeated; Cumberland, where the former Speaker, Mr. Rhodes is elected over Mr. Hance Logan; Hants, where Mr. Matell's majority has been wiped out, and Pictou, where Mr. McGregor has defeated Mr. Mackay, all in Nova Scotia. In South Essex, Ont., Mr. Brien, Unionist, has defeated Mr. Aitken, Liberal. In West Edmonton, Colonel Griesbach has a majority over the Hon. Frank Oliver, and in Skeena, British Columbia, Colonel Peck, another soldier candidate, has been elected over Mr. Stork, a Liberal.

JEWISH WAR RELIEF FUND

Already more than \$50,000 past the original allotment of \$333,333, the Boston committee campaigning for the Jewish War Relief Fund is confident of reaching the \$500,000 desired, and at the final meeting of the campaign in Ford Hall tonight many subscriptions collected during the two weeks' campaign and hitherto unreported are to be added to the total. As there have been several meetings which have not attended the meetings for the last 10 days, subscriptions from these, augmented by replies to telegrams sent to prominent Jews Monday night, are expected to bring the total to \$500,000.

ASSOCIATION TO CELEBRATE

Appropriate exercises in the Copley Square Hotel tonight at 6:30 o'clock will mark the sixth anniversary of the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association. A report of the activities of the organization by the president, M. H. Gulesian, will be a feature of the occasion.

GOVERNMENT TAKES LAND

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A dispatch from Harrisburg to the Public Ledger says the Federal Government has notified the owners of land and dwellings in six blocks of Middletown to vacate, as the land is needed for the carrying out of the plans for a federal warehouse.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY RECEIVES \$1,000,000

Carnegie Corporation of New York Makes Grant to Canadian Institution in Recognition of Its War Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—A grant of \$1,000,000 has been made to McGill University by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, in recognition of the effort made by McGill in the war, and has been accepted, Sir William Peterson, the principal, made the announcement at a meeting of the board of governors yesterday.

The communication from the secretary of the Carnegie Corporation said that the trustees had unanimously agreed to make "an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to McGill University, Montreal, to be kept as a special endowment fund and the income thereof to be applied to the uses and purposes of the university." The reason for the gift is stated as follows: "In recognition of the noble and devoted service and sacrifice of McGill toward Canada's part in the great war, upon which depends the rule of law among nations, and the freedom, not only of Canada, but of the United States and of the democracies of the whole world."

The Board of Governors resolved as follows: "That the Governors of the University express their glad and proud appreciation of the corporation's generous recognition of the part which McGill University, in common with all universities throughout the British Empire, has been privileged to play in the great war, and also their firm conviction that this act of large-hearted munificence by this representative body in the United States will not only prove a great stimulus and encouragement to further efforts in the great cause of freedom and right, in which that country and Canada stand united, but will also be hailed as a most generous, kindly and neighborly expression of those feelings of friendship and sympathy which form the strongest link in the tie that binds two kindred peoples."

The Montreal Star editorially says: "McGill has made the potentialities of Anglo-American friendship part of its working faith. And now to McGill comes this great gift from representatives of the sister nation, in recognition of her efforts in the war, and also as a testimony that, in spite of the difference in our political constitutions, both peoples are inspired by the same liberty and sense of individual freedom, and that both are equally determined that in the present struggle right and justice shall prevail, be the cost what it may."

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MASSACHUSETTS MEN ARE ARRIVING

Final 15 Per Cent Quota of Draft
From All Over the State Are
Putting in an Appearance at
Camp Devens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—More than 2000 Massachusetts men, representing the final 15 per cent quota of the first draft of the State, are arriving in camp today, and of this number 287 are included in the Boston delegation. All are being received at the depot brigade headquarters, and their training will be with the depot companies. The Boston quota will be assigned to the nineteenth and twentieth companies of the fifth battalion, in command of Major A. B. Hitchcock of Concord, Mass.

These new arrivals will increase the ranks of the first 20 companies in the brigade to 280 men each, but some will be given sleeping quarters in the barracks as an order forbids more than 180 men sleeping under one roof. Malden men will go into the eleventh company, Somerville recruits to the thirteenth company, Cambridge to the fourteenth and Quincy and Winthrop men to the sixteenth company. Others will be assigned upon arrival.

Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges and Lieut.-Col. Edward Croft made an inspection of the machine-gun target range on Monday. The range is located near the Harvard Station, and a deep cup surrounded by hills is the setting. On one of the slopes are concealed machine-gun emplacements, and there is a range house constructed of logs, and an observation tower. A tunnel through the hill leads to the big gun emplacements. Details from each of the companies of the machine-gun outfit are receiving daily instruction under Lieut. Lewis R. Mitchell.

Members of the Shirley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have established a mending bureau for the soldiers, 70 women visiting the camp each week and doing all sorts of little tasks for the men.

The court-martial of Second Lieut. Winslow A. Dunn, attached to the three hundred and first machine-gun battalion, commenced on Monday in the brigade guardhouse. The charge is hypothesizing his pay vouchers in violation of army regulations, and under the ninety-fifth article of war the penalty for this offense is dismissal from the army. No decision in the case has been reached as yet. Col. Frank Tompkins was president of the court-martial board, and Lieut. John A. Madden, judge advocate.

All Monday night the New York men were arriving in camp, the quota being 1675 men from all parts of the State except the Metropolitan district and some of the large cities. The first delegation arrived about 10 o'clock, and at an early hour today the recruits were still coming in.

Sailors Take Knitting Lessons

A class of 24 sailors stationed at the Charlestown navy yard is receiving instruction in knitting from members of the Navy Social Welfare Committee. Mrs. George F. Fearing Jr., Mrs. L. Carter Fenno, Mrs. Russell Codman, and Mrs. C. S. Minot. The class meets each Wednesday evening, and articles suitable for enlisted men are being made.

Chief Yeoman C. S. Riley of the Hingham training camp will lecture on Wednesday evening on naval etiquette and general information before the students of the yeoman school at Commonwealth Pier.

A recruiting party headed by Lieut. E. F. Stollar left the navy yard on Monday for Orono, Me., where a visit will be paid to the University of Maine in an effort to secure men for the navy. All the men's schools in New England will be visited in turn while the recruiting drive is in progress.

NORWAY INTRODUCES RATIONING SCHEME

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—At a meeting held just before Christmas in order to introduce the rationing scheme to the public, the Prime Minister announced that the King of Norway had set a good example to all the citizens by providing offices for the new rationing department in the Royal Palace. He warned the public that even if the situation regarding imports should shortly become easier it was futile to hope that rationing would not be necessary. The decline in the food production of the world would render such schemes imperative for the duration of the war, and probably for some time after. If every citizen would be loyal the country should not have to face greater privations than it could bear.

The Director of Rationing, Mr. Haakon Five, who then spoke, stated that he estimated the stocks of grain in Norway on Jan. 1 at 350,000 tons. The ordinary consumption of the country was 720,000 tons. In future the feeding of cattle on any kind of grain would be forbidden. It would be necessary to set aside a small quantity for the pigs, but most of the pigs would have to be killed, whilst poultry would have to be reduced by two-thirds. In order to maintain the farm work it was absolutely essential to set aside 50,000 tons for fodder, nearly all of this being apportioned to the horses. As great endeavors were to be made to increase the area under grain by 1,000,000 aet, a further 50,000 tons must be set aside for seed, leaving 200,000 tons for human food. When it is considered that the normal imports into Norway of rye, wheat, and so forth, are generally some 500,000 tons, it will be seen that the Government have very good reasons for resorting to the present drastic rationing.

One of the difficulties with which

the Government has to contend is that in a country like Norway the stocks of grain are distributed probably among approximately 200,000 people, each small homestead round the country having its own little stock. It is not intended to force all these small holders to bring their stocks to public stores. They will be trusted to take only the quantity which the law allows them for their private use. Between 20,000 and 30,000 persons will now be employed in taking a census all over the country of the stocks available, and when the result of their reports is published in April, it will be seen whether it will be necessary to resort to even more drastic rationing.

The only other articles rationed at the present moment are sugar and coffee. It is calculated that the present stocks will last for 12 months, but if during that time further imports do not come to hand, even more vigorous measures will be necessary. The Prime Minister predicted that other articles of food would very shortly be rationed, and it is probable that he was referring to all kinds of fats.

All the newspapers unanimously warn the population that the country is facing a crisis more severe than any since the Napoleonic wars. They point out that the rationing, in some respects, is much more severe than that in Germany and that even with these restrictions there is no security that Norway will not have to resort to even more drastic measures in April or May. The present scheme allows of 200 grammes per day of all kinds of cereal and peas. The corresponding British ration is 355 grammes, whilst the German bread ration is much higher than that of Norway.

MILK STATIONS ARE SOON TO OPEN

Cooperative Plan in Two Massachusetts Cities Expected to Result in Lowering Prices

Milk producers, distributors and consumers in New England are watching with much interest the effort to supply a better product with more profit to the farmer and less cost to the householder by the establishment of cooperative milk plants in Springfield and Brockton, both of which are expected to be in operation within the next few weeks.

The plan under which these two central milk stations are financed provides that they shall be controlled by the farmers, each of whom owns a share of common stock, while additional funds are furnished by the sale of preferred stock to consumers.

Under the plan the farmer will find a ready market for all his milk, while increased efficiency is expected to result in lowering the cost of distribution and take the milk to the door of the consumer at a cost of one or two cents less than is now being paid.

Not only does a central milk plant help the farmer, but, through its facilities for making butter, cheese and ice cream, it is in a position to take care of the surplus about which the distributors are complaining at the present time, and which is expected to cause considerable debate at the coming meeting in Boston of the New England Milk Producers Association.

Some of the larger milk distributors are frankly skeptical of the cooperative milk station, yet C. J. Grant of the Hampden County Improvement League, which is joining with the Eastern States Farm Agency in the establishment of the station in Springfield, declares that even the distributors will find in the station plan a means for saving many overhead expenses.

With a central milk station or milk reservoir from which to draw whatever supplies are needed daily, without thought of any deficiency or surplus, the milk distributor need only to think of his customers.

At the present time 60 licensed dealers are distributing 40,000 quarts of milk daily in Springfield, while 30 dealers are delivering 15,000 quarts in Brockton. It is admitted that there is much duplication of effort, and that many of the small distributors, because of the difficulty in obtaining supplies, are making very small profits. The central station will enable these small distributors to draw their milk from the principal source instead of bringing it in from the farms.

It is expected that the cooperative milk station plan will eventually result in a general coordination of the business of milk distribution, which should still further reduce the expense of handling the product.

JEWISH BATTALION TO START FOR PALESTINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It has been announced by Maj. C. Broome White, the officer commanding the depot of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission here, that on Feb. 28 the first detachment of the Jewish Battalion of the British Army, recruited in the United States, will leave England for war service in Palestine. Sixty recruits have been obtained in New York, and 250 in all from the United States.

"No event has so thrilled the conscious Jewry of the world," said a member of the battalion. "The members of this battalion will go as the standard bearers of the race that, after 2000 years of exile and oppression, has for the first time the opportunity of acting as a national unit among the nations of the world. The Jews of America who are not subject to the American draft are granted the unique privilege of fighting both for the liberation of the world and for their race."

CONVENTION BILL CHANGE PROPOSED

Following Reconsideration in
Massachusetts Senate It Is
Hinted That Governor and
Lieutenant Will Be Included

Before the State Convention Bill reaches Governor McCall, for his signature or veto, a determined effort is to be made in the Senate to amend it that both the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor will be included within its provisions. Passage of such an amendment, which was hinted at by Senator Gifford of Barnstable after the Senate had voted, on Monday, to reconsider its vote which defeated the bill last week, would remove from the direct primaries, and place in the hands of the political party conventions, the six big offices on the state ticket.

Senator Cavanagh's motion to reconsider received a 2-to-1 vote in favor and after considerable debate the Senate advanced the bill to a third reading by a roll-call vote of 22 to 15. It received practically a solid Democratic backing, though the bill originated with the Republicans "machine" leaders. It is possible to say, however, that the Republican organization of Massachusetts does not give the measure its united support, notwithstanding that it is favored by some of the leaders in the party.

Arguing for the bill, Senator Cavanagh declared that with the amount of money it was permissible for the politicians to spend under the direct primary system, it becomes a campaign of money in which, he said, the man of means is the strongest candidate.

Senator Beck, opposing the bill, denounced the referendum feature, which is regarded as one of the familiar "shirk" referendums. So many voters are away, serving behind the United States flag in France, that Senator Beck said it was a bad year for such a referendum. He recalled the old Tremont Temple conventions with "their purchasable crowds" who said, "You can have these credentials if you pay for them."

Senator Cross declared if the people have been found incapable of voting intelligently at the primaries, they can no more intelligently vote at the state election. He charged the backers of the bill with "resorting to camouflage."

Ways and Means Committee reported a bill for appropriations aggregating \$1,934,941 for maintaining parks and parkways and boulevards and expenses for water and sewerage systems in the metropolitan district.

VERMONT FARMS SHOWING A PROFIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Farming pays in Vermont, according to a recent report of J. W. Dana of Burlington, the farm agent for Chittenden County. Through the efforts of the extensive service of the College of Agriculture of the University of Vermont, 44 farmers in Chittenden County were persuaded to keep accounts in a business manner. Mr. Dana found that the aggregate profits amounted to \$80,000, or an average approximately of \$1800 for each farm. Only one of the 44 farmers reported a loss. The most profitable farm showed a balance of \$8014 for the year.

Nearly all of these successful agriculturists made use, to a more or less extent, of modern farm machinery, and notwithstanding the difficulty in obtaining help, they are all looking forward to another good year. The Vermont agricultural authorities state that the value of farms on either slope of the Green Mountains has increased rapidly during the past few years.

"THINGS THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC WANTS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—A list of the "things the province of Quebec wants" is published by La Presse, regarded as the principal mouthpiece of the French-Canadians, in reply to a query in a letter from Frank Wise, a publisher's agent of Toronto, who was honorary secretary and treasurer of the Win-the-War convention held in Montreal last August. Mr. Wise says in the letter that many letters have come to him from this province declining to do any further business with Ontario, and he quotes these two paragraphs as typical of their spirit: "Nothing to do with Ontario firms so long as you display this Boche spirit. We have found means of securing good information from other sources."

"In the future I will not spend a cent among your people and I hope that all French-Canadians will follow my example."

"What Quebec wants," according to La Presse, is, in brief: That the French language, recognized as an official language in the Canadian Parliament, be similarly treated in all parts of the country; that the Ontario Government, instead of making regulations to ostracize the French language, "should respect the conscience of our people" and treat them as brothers, as the Anglo-Protestant minority of Quebec is treated; that the Roman Catholic religion, "which is the trunk of Christianity, and which rests after all upon beliefs which Protestants largely share," be more respected by the Ontario press; that the treatment of minorities be based upon "evangelical justice, Christian fraternity and the intention of the fathers of confederation," rather than upon the letter of the law; that "the opinion of the race which founded and evangelized Canada, which saved our country to the British crown, and which has done much for the Allies in the present struggle without being constitutionally compelled to do so, should no longer be despised because

our mentality, our ideals and our aspirations necessarily differ from those of our English-speaking citizens"; that an end be put to the discrediting of the French Canadians abroad, because in doing so the whole of Canada is discredited; that an end be put to the belief that national unity can be acquired only at the price of unity of language; that "the rule of might is right no longer be put into practice against us"; that a bonae entente between the two great races which predominate in Canada be established on a knowledge of the two official languages; that "without injuring the English in the slightest degree we have the right to develop ourselves according to our traditions and our ideals," and that "while having a sentiment of firm loyalty toward Great Britain we have also the right to regard Canada as a country which we must love most, especially because it is our native soil and that in which our ancestors sleep."

SOLDIERS' VOTE RETURNS SPEAKER

Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Former
Speaker of Canadian House of
Commons, Again a Member

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—One of the results of the soldiers' vote, the results of which are becoming available, is the return of the Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Speaker in the late House of Commons, before the election the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, approached the leader of the Opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with the suggestion that the Speakership, following the example of the Mother of Parliaments, should not be voted upon at the beginning of each new Parliament, but that it should be made a life office, but Sir Wilfrid could not see his way to fall in with the Premier's suggestion. This step was generally regretted as politicians of both sides agreed that in Mr. Rhodes the House had probably a Speaker more temperamentally fitted and mentally endowed than any previous Speaker in the Canadian Parliament. Including Mr. Rhodes, there have been 15 speakers since confederation, giving them a little over three years apiece of office, hardly long enough to accustom themselves to the onerous duties of the position.

When the civilian vote was counted Mr. Rhodes was defeated by a majority of 82, but it was always a foregone conclusion that the soldiers' vote would wipe this out, which it has done, for at least 90 per cent of the overseas vote will also be placed in the same column. Another change is the disappearance from political life in which he has occupied a prominent position for many years past of the Hon. Frank Oliver of Edmonton in the Province of Alberta, his place being filled in the House by a distinguished soldier, Brigadier-General Griesbach, C. M. G., D. S. O., who has been overseas since the outbreak of the war. Mr. Oliver's civilian majority of 80 has dissolved into a majority of 92 for the general, which will be largely augmented by the overseas soldiers' vote. In five other ridings the Laurier candidates' majorities have been so attenuated as to make their final disappearance, when the results from across the water arrive, an absolute certainty, and by the time the House meets next month, Sir Robert Borden's Unionist majority will be considerably increased.

Israel Tarte, a campatrit of the French-Canadian leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is credited with having once remarked that "elections are not won by prayers alone," meaning that they cost a considerable sum of money. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his running mate have found it a somewhat costly matter even to lose an election, judging from a statement of the campaign expenses. It cost Mr. A. E. Frapp, to be elected member of Parliament for the city of Ottawa, the sum of \$1859.51; while it cost Sir Wilfrid and Mr. H. McGivern, his opponents, over \$8000 to find out that the people of Canada's capital had no uncertain views as to the necessity of sending reinforcements, as fast as they could be prepared, to the relief of the boys in the trenches. Sir Wilfrid also ran for a Quebec constituency, for which he was, naturally, returned, and it should be mentioned that the Province of Quebec was the only part of Canada in which the soldiers' vote went to the Laurierites. When the House meets, Sir Wilfrid Laurier will head a party which will consist practically of Roman Catholics, for outside the Province of Quebec, he will not have more than 20 supporters, some of whom are of the same religious persuasion, so that it is highly probable that the party headed by the veteran leader of the Opposition will be known as the Clericals.

CHANGE IN SCHOOL LAW OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Miss.—The authors of the Compulsory Education Act, which recently passed the lower house of the Mississippi Legislature with qualifying amendments, regard the bill in its present condition as no law at all, and are endeavoring to have the amendments eliminated in the Senate.

The bill was amended to provide that compulsory education cannot be adopted in any county or school district until first ratified by the electors, of whom 20 per cent must first petition the Board of Supervisors for an election on the subject. If the compulsory plan is then ratified, there shall be no other election on the subject for four years.

Supporters of the bill say that under this plan it will take many years to make the plan operative, and that the sections most needing compulsory education will be the last to adopt it.

PRICE REGULATION OF FOODS LIMITED

United States Administrator Explains Why Wheat and Sugar Only Are Included—Aim to Help Producer and Consumer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because of the widespread impression that the Government is in the business of giving the price on all farm products, Food Administrator Hoover has given an explanation of exactly what the government policy is and what has been done with respect to the two principal articles of export affected, wheat and sugar. He says:

"There appears to be a good deal of misinformation circulated amongst the agricultural community as to the policy and scope of the Food Administration with relation to price-fixing. I wish to say at once, and emphatically, that the Food Administration is not a price-fixing body, except with regard to certain commodities which are today dominated by wholly abnormal overseas commercial relations, and the surrounding factors with regard to which are such as to project great dangers, both against the farming community and at the same time the consuming community. The two commodities under regulation are wheat and sugar. With the further exception of cases in which it has intervened purely as a friendly intermediary between organized producers and consumers—as in city milk—the executive department of the Government has no authority and no desire to fix prices of products of agriculture."

"It seems necessary and desirable to restate the reasons already referred to by the President which render it necessary and possible to undertake control of the marketing of these two commodities. The economic forces arising out of the war, which have necessitated this action, are in the main as follows:

"1.—All of the overseas shipping in the world has been placed in government control, and the volume of this shipping is much reduced. As a consequence, there is no longer any free play in commercial overseas traffic, as the governments involved must designate what tonnage is to be assigned to each commodity and each class of traffic.

"2.—Inasmuch as normal commercial overseas traffic has broken down, it was necessary for the allied governments in Europe to set up single agencies for the purchase of the whole of their food supplies from abroad. Of American wheat, their purchases are of sufficient volume to control the price, and this is the only agricultural commodity where this maintains.

"3.—In the face of necessary duty to reduce our consumption of food so badly needed by the Allies, it has been absolutely necessary to arrive at a division of these two commodities, in the common interest of the war, and to control the reduced supplies internally in order that all may be treated alike, rich and poor, and this implies a control of distribution and price.

"As stated, practically the only commodities as to which these new economic forces dangerously involve the United States are wheat and sugar. In wheat we were faced with a single agency. Any relationship with this agency on our officials in limiting their operations thus becomes absolutely price fixing, and it becomes at once a question as to whether it should be done openly and frankly with our producing community, or done secretly, at the will of Government officials. Furthermore, in the ordinary course of our wheat marketing, the wheat goes to the markets during the first four months of the harvest year, and during this period, were no control established with the Allies and neutrals, it would be entirely possible for them to export from the United States such a portion of our wheat supplies as to leave our population short of bread. It has, therefore, been necessary in the interest of the American consumer to protect his supplies. Again, in the face of this abnormal situation, the normal wheat marketing machinery of the country was completely paralyzed. To have attempted the normal course of marketing through the Boards of Trade and exchanges, by which the buyers of wheat protect their operations by sales of futures, involved a dangerous series of speculations, nor did the exchanges themselves wish to be the centers around which such speculations should take place. Every action of the allied buyer, every rumor of peace, and thereby the liberation of the large wheat supplies in Australia, every monthly shipment of wheat abroad in the depletion of national supplies, would have been the center of speculation and the cause of violent fluctuations in the exchanges, of the same character that occurred during the last five months of the 1916 harvest year, when, although the farmer had marketed his wheat at an average of \$1.44 a bushel, the price, due to these very causes, at one time rose to over \$3 a bushel, and flour to over \$17 a barrel.

"In these circumstances an independent commission was appointed by the President, upon which the farming community was represented by six members out of 11, and this commission unanimously agreed upon the price of \$2.20 for No. 1 Northern wheat, based on Chicago as a market center, and in coming to its conclusions this committee considered the necessity to give to the farmer a price not only covering his cost and normal profit, but a price that would stimulate and assure future production. That their judgment has proved correct is evidenced by the fact that 42,000,000 acres of winter wheat have

been seeded, being an increase of about 2,000,000 acres over any acreage hitherto known in our history and some 7,000,000 acres over the pre-war average. Having established the basic price of this commodity, the Food Administration has followed it through the manufacturing and distributing trades, with limitations as to the profits to be earned in distribution, and has thereby brought this prime commodity to the door of the consumer at the least possible expense, and at a margin between producer and consumer less than normal. The same situation confronts the American farmer and the American consumer in wheat for the next harvest year.

"In the matter of sugar, the same economic forces are in action to displace normal traffic, except that in this case the American people are purchasers abroad of the larger portion of their supplies, and that in addition to the necessity of governmental action to secure a fair division of the available sugar to the American people, it has been common business prudence to join with the allied governments in a definite contract with the Cuban authorities as to price, rather than leave it to the fluctuations which would arise from short supplies and irregular shipping facilities. Where the various arrangements made have involved the interests of the American sugar producer, they have been made in consultation with him and with his cooperation, in order that he might be protected in his industry. In this case, as with wheat, the distributing trades have been placed under regulation as to the profits in distribution of a stabilized commodity and the consumer protected as to price."

SOCIAL INSURANCE AS HEARING TOPIC

Proposed Legislation in Massachusetts to Be Discussed Before Committee on Wednesday

Proposed legislation in Massachusetts for the establishment of a system of social insurance is to be the subject of a public hearing by the Social Welfare Committee of the Legislature on Wednesday at 8 p. m., at the State House. A special legislative commission on Social Insurance made a report in January, it is recalled, in which compulsory health insurance was opposed. The commission found that there was considerable public opposition to the plan and that it would cost the State not less than \$430,000 annually.

The Social Welfare Committee will take up on Wednesday four bills. Two of them are on petition of Wendell Phillips Thore, one seeking the establishment of age, health, maternity and other forms of social insurance, while the other calls for non-contributory age pensions.

Another bill, on the petition of Representative Crowley of Abington and others, seeks to establish a system of "sickness insurance" among wage earners, including cash benefits, medical care, etc. The fourth bill, on petition of M. J. Davis Jr., and others, is similar to Representative Crowley's bill, which is the same as was before the Legislature in 1917.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK'S COURSE CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Petitions are in circulation in various parts of Nebraska calling upon United States Senator Hitchcock either to support President Wilson or resign his office, in order that the people of the State may elect someone in his place who will represent Nebraska sentiment. The petitions aver that his present course is giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

LAND DISPOSAL ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Franklin K. Lane, the Secretary of the Interior, today announced public drawings at Grand Junction, Colo., on March 29, and at Montrose, Colo., on April 5, to dispose of 12,000 acres of newly irrigated public lands, in the Grand Valley and Uncompahgre irrigation projects of Western Colorado, to homesteaders.

COMMITTEE FAVORS VACCINATION BILLS

Plan to Extend Practice to Private Schools Indorsed, Though Medical Men Agree Pure Virus Not Always Obtained

Although medical men recently testified before the Public Health Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature that it is impossible to make absolutely pure vaccine virus in the large quantities in which it is now being manufactured in the United States, the committee was to report favorably today two bills extending the compulsory vaccination laws to all private and parochial schools and to make the exemption clause in the existing statute considerably more drastic.

Senator Hart, chairman of the committee, was instructed to report these two bills, in the Senate, while Representative Frothingham, House chairman, was instructed to make an unfavorable report in the lower branch with Representative Mulveny dissenting, on Representative Bagshaw's bill providing a \$100 fine for inoculating a child with impure vaccine virus.

Failure of the large and increasing number of citizens who oppose compulsory vaccination to make their protests heard while the committee was considering the two bills favored, is ascribed as reason for their being reported, since the medical profession was present at the public hearings and urged their passage. Senator Hart commented on this fact and said that committee received written statements from many private schools and colleges which were recorded as having no objection to the compulsory vaccination laws, and also similar letters from the Roman Catholic clergy.

Favorable reports on these bills follow the charges recently presented to the Senate Rules Committee that public school children are being vaccinated without the knowledge or consent of their parents. The Rules Committee was scheduled to hold a meeting late today to act on the question of admitting to the Legislature the petition of Mrs. Jessica Henderson, president of the Massachusetts Non-Compulsory Vaccination Association, who seeks legislation to permit children of parents who conscientiously object to vaccination to attend school without submitting to the operation.

BRITISH-CANADIAN RALLIES

A series of rallies to recruit men for service in the United States and British-Canadian armies will commence on Sunday evening, March 3, in the Hippodrome Theater, Boston, and meetings will be held each evening that week. On Tuesday night the speakers will include Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, Maj. Kenneth G. Marlatt, head of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission, and Captain Cluzers of the United States Navy. A series of war pictures secured by Capt. Donald C. Thompson will be shown, and there will be patriotic music.

Rallies are also to be held in various parts of Massachusetts, including a meeting in Springfield on Thursday evening of next week.

The Onward March of Progress

CHAPTER VII Policies That Make For Success

We have a just pride in the completeness of our organization. The fixed ideals that guide us in our daily work, the constructive forces that are ever building upward, and the salient elements in the complex workings of a great store like this are assets that have made this store "for" and "of" the people. Our stocks are always normal—complete with every season; while our vast trade keeps them moving rapidly. This insures new, clean and up-to-the-minute merchandise at all times. The buying of but few stores in the country is as highly specialized as ours. Each line of goods has its own buyer—a specialist who directs his whole energies upon that one subject. These buyers work under the guidance of our highly trained merchant-managers. Frequent mark-downs and the constant stream of daily arrivals of new merchandise and special values make this store an Economy center and an approved show place of New England.

Jordan Marsh Company

All charge purchases made Wednesday, Feb. 27, and Thursday, Feb. 28, will be entered on bill rendered April 1.

HOUSE COMMITTEES SAID TO BE USELESS

Massachusetts Congressman in Letter Resigning Position on One of Them Says Two-Thirds Should Not Exist

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Declaring that the House of Representatives Committee on Interior Department expenditures, like two-thirds of the other House committees, has no excuse for existing, Representative Alvan T. Fuller, Independent, of Massachusetts, has resigned his place as a member of that committee.

Mr. Fuller's letter of resignation to Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, reads in part:

"I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the committee on expenditures in the Interior Department. This committee has had no meeting during the present Congress (excepting one short talk) and so far as I may judge from inquiry and investigation will have no public business to justify its existence, and that being the case, I do not wish by accepting the honor of membership on it, to appear to give even my tacit consent to the existence of a committee which has no real, justifiable reason for existing other than to entail a needless and unjustifiable expense upon the people who pay the bills.

"As you know, there are 60 standing committees in the House organization and more than half of them are as useless and unnecessary as the committee from which I am resigning. At a time like this, when we are passing through a grave national crisis, the House should take account of matters of efficiency and economy within its own confines with a view to increasing efficiency and reducing expense. I am a business man and accustomed to looking at these things from a common-sense standpoint.

"When I meet any of my constituents, they usually greet me with the expression: 'My! but you must be busy down in Washington!' Now I would like to be really busy and I am mighty sure if the proper spirit animated our present Congress that these needless committees could be changed into real agencies for the service of the Government. Why could not some of these needless committees that never meet, and that are occupying valuable room and employing secretaries and messengers that have no work to do, be utilized for various useful purposes, such as inspecting camps, soliciting labor for shipyards, doing any one of the hundred and one things that the Government is in need of today? Instead of this, you and I know that two-thirds of our committees are useless.

"I am making this protest against conditions as they are, not merely to make my own position clear, but also with the hope that Congress may soon rid itself of these practices which do not conform to the principles of economy and efficiency in the interest of those we serve.

"The President is asking our business men to economize and become more efficient while we continue to be the most inefficient and expensive barnacle that ever attached itself to a ship of state. Could there be a more appropriate time to initiate economy and efficiency in our governmental affairs?"

COMMISSION LEADER TO RUN FOR SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Joseph E. Davies, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, has announced here that he will resign his present position to enter the race in Wisconsin for the United States senatorship in place of Senator P. O. Hastings. He plans to quit his post after the conclusion of the packers' hearings.

Mr. Davies is a Democrat, his home city being Madison, Wis. Mr. Davies has stated that he has been urged to stand for the senatorship by many Republicans, "who are thinking more in terms of country than of party, and who urged that my candidacy would best serve the loyal cause in the State in this war situation."

He said also that the practically unanimous request of the Democratic leaders and party organization in the State had been for him.

REQUEST FOR GRAND JURY COAL INQUIRY

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The federal grand jury will be asked to investigate an alleged conspiracy to violate presidential proclamations and orders of the federal Fuel Administration, establishing maximum prices for coal, said to extend throughout the Western Pennsylvania bituminous district. Announcement to this effect is made by E. Lowry Humes, United States district attorney.

Federal authorities say that the decision to inquire into the dealings of many coal companies of this district was reached after a preliminary investigation had been made of the books of three Kittanning (Pa.) and two Pittsburgh coal concerns, seized by agents of the Department of Justice.

RHODE ISLAND SOCIALIST INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An open indictment was returned Monday against Joseph M. Caldwell, leader of the Socialist Party in this State, by the United States grand jury for alleged violation of section 3, title 1 of the United States Espionage Act. This part of the act relates to that of wil-

fully making, or conveying false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States, or to promote the success of its enemies by stirring up mutiny and insubordination.

Other open indictments returned by the grand jury were: Thomas Behan, charged with attempt to evade payment of taxes on a great quantity of liquors and wines; Mrs. Marie E. Clarke, charged with making a threat against the life of the President of the United States; Emil Yanyar, charged with violating section 3, title 1, Espionage Act.

CONTINUATION DAY SCHOOLS URGED

Compulsory Evening School Declared a Failure by Robert O. Small, Deputy Massachusetts Commissioner of Education

While the voluntary evening schools are a success for those who wish to attend them the compulsory evening school is a failure, declared Robert O. Small, deputy commissioner of education for Massachusetts in charge of vocational schools, at a legislative hearing Monday on a bill to establish compulsory continuation (day) schools.

He backed up the assertion with the statement that of 42,000 outside of Boston between the ages of 14 and 16 who had been given employment certificates, only 2,153 had availed themselves of the privileges of the voluntary evening school.

Boys and girls of this age should not be required to put in an evening of study after doing a day's work, Mr. Small insisted, and said that the note on such instruction was struck at the recent conference of school superintendents in the State when the superintendent in a large manufacturing town affirmed that even compulsory education for adult illiterates should be given in the daytime on the employers' time. If the employers wanted the labor of these men from other lands they should be willing to contribute something to making them suitable residents of the Commonwealth, the superintendent had said.

As an opportunity for those who wish to get ahead and appreciate the privileges of the evening school sufficiently to attend it after having worked all day, the evening school is a good thing, Mr. Small believed, but experience had proved that the majority of those attending the compulsory evening schools did not derive the proportionate benefit from them. Mr. Small believed that the compulsory continuation (day) school would overcome many of the defects of the compulsory evening school.

Boston is the only place in Massachusetts which has compulsory continuation (day) schools, although the State has a law permitting any community to enforce such education. The results in Boston have been so satisfactory, it is now sought to make such education compulsory in all communities. Funds made available by the Smith-Hughes law make this possible in communities that might not otherwise be able to finance such education.

Mr. Small and other educators insist that 14 years is too early an age to set boys and girls free from the influences of the school even though they may be able to read and write in the English language and have a slight knowledge of other subjects in the school curriculum. They are not in condition to make the most of themselves in industry, he points out, because their education is too meager and they are too unformed in their habits and their judgments to assume unaided the responsibilities that must fall upon them. They are untrained also in the duties of citizenship and it is the duty of the school, a fundamental purpose of which is to safeguard the Commonwealth, to supply such training.

JUDGE IMPEACHED BY MONTANA HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—The Montana House last night formally presented to the Senate the impeachment of Judge Charles L. Crum of Forsyth, fifteenth judicial district, charged with disloyal acts and utterances at the Crum hearing before the House last week. Twenty witnesses testified that the judge is not loyal. The Senate set March 20 for the impeachment trial.

ROYAL ARCANUM REPORT

The Royal Arcanum of Massachusetts is 99 per cent solvent, according to a report prepared by the insurance departments of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, and signed jointly by the commissioners of those states. There is no justification, says the report, for proceedings seeking the dissolution of the society, or grounds for application for the appointment of a receiver by any court. The commissioners find that the officers have acted legally and in good judgment in handling the funds. The trouble, according to the report, arose through re-rating, or the calling for increased assessments.

TRAFFIC SENTIMENT SOUGHT

A questionnaire containing 33 questions concerning their attitude on a variety of matters pertaining to the improvement of service has been sent out by Parker D. Morris, chairman of the transportation committee of the United Improvement Association, to the presidents of similar organizations in the metropolitan district, affected by the Boston Elevated and Bay State Railway lines. The associations are also asked to express an opinion upon recommendations for state ownership and control.

PARTY MERGER IS ISSUE TO BE MET

Future of Prohibition Organization in United States to Be Considered at Convention in Chicago on Tuesday, March 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The future of the Prohibition Party is coming up for a decision in this city next Tuesday. The question then to be decided is whether the Prohibition Party shall continue as a party, or whether it shall merge with the recently formed National Party, a fusion of prohibitionists, war socialists, Progressives, and single taxers. A special convention of the Prohibition Party has been called to determine the problem laid before it by its leaders.

The issue as it may roughly be stated is whether the Prohibition Party is to continue to devote itself unreservedly to its one great reform nor to seeking realization, or whether, its work being nearly done, the prohibition Party shall at this time arrange to continue its progressive labors under another party name and with other elements in new fields of reform, the new party meantime working for prohibition legislation.

Since the steps were taken here last fall resulting in the formation of the National Party and the calling of the Prohibition convention on March 5 and the National Party convention the day following, the prohibition situation has altered. National prohibition has been voted by Congress as an amendment to the Constitution, and the states are considering it. Opposition has arisen within the Prohibition Party against the merger. The need for affiliation with other reform elements for the sake of putting through prohibition appears to some not so strong as it did last year, since prohibition is now a question for the states, where party lines are often lost.

The party at this time appears about evenly divided on the issue, so this bureau is informed at prohibition headquarters by the national chairman, Virgil G. Hinshaw. Several state conventions have endorsed the proposed merger. In some cases the vote was close, in one state a man who had voted against merger changing his ballot, this bureau is told, to swing the state for the National Party fusion.

In no instance, national headquarters says, has there been instruction of delegates, so the issue appears certain to come up for a free discussion on its merits.

The cause of merger has some very strong advocates. Among them might be named W. G. Calderwood, national vice-chairman and state chairman of the party for Minnesota; Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, national secretary, of Lexington, Ky., and H. Clay Needham, state chairman of California. On the other side, for retaining the party identity, there are, among others, E. L. G. Hohenthal, state chairman of Connecticut; Robert H. Patton, state chairman of Illinois; and B. E. P. Prugh, state chairman for Pennsylvania.

National headquarters has reports of indorsements from Wisconsin, California and Connecticut. Illinois holds its convention in Chicago next Monday to decide its stand.

If the prohibitionists next week determine on merging with the new party, they bring to an end that famous, historic party which stood through the hard years for the cause of prohibition. So in effect the result promises to be. On the other hand, the prohibitionists voting for merger would bring a great element of strength to the ranks of the National Party, already formed and in progress of organization over the country, its aim being to become the great liberal party of America, urging many advanced measures.

LABOR SUPPLY PLANS LAID FOR THE WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The office of United States Director of Employment for the States of California, Nevada and Arizona, held by William T. Boyce, has been established to act as a clearing house for all labor-placing agencies in the territory named. It will be the purpose of the office to cooperate with federal, state and municipal employment agencies, to maintain a comprehensive view of the supply of and demand for labor throughout its territory, and to arrange for the proper distribution of workmen from points where there is a surplus to those places where they are most needed. This office will give particular attention to the shipbuilding and farming industries.

TAXATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Several changes are advocated in the taxation system of Saskatchewan by Prof. Robert Murray Haig, Ph.D., assistant professor of economics, Columbia University, in his report to the Saskatchewan Government concerning taxation in the province. At the request of the Government, Dr. Haig undertook a survey of conditions last summer. As a result of his labors he urges the creation of a provincial tax commission; the imposing of a combination and business tax; a larger tax on improvements and a poll tax of from \$5 to \$10 and a rental tax.

The report finds that there is need for a change if the municipalities are to continue to fulfill their obligations. Of the 391 rural municipalities in the province, only three have failed to

meet their obligations promptly, but he claims that this record cannot be maintained for long on the present basis without courting disaster.

One of the difficulties dealt with is the large amount of property owned by the cities, which have come into their possession through tax sales. With far-out lots not required for building for many years to come, Dr. Haig favors sacrificing the property, but with more valuable property he believes that it should be held until the time for a sale is propitious. The sub-division property is owned mostly by non-residents in the United States and Eastern Canada.

WAR INDUSTRIES CONFERENCES OPEN

Representatives of Capital and Labor Meet in Washington to Formulate Policy to Avert Future Check on Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the Department of Labor on Monday was commenced a series of conferences between the representatives of capital and labor, called by Secretary Wilson for the purpose of reaching a working agreement whereby the war program can be carried out with harmony. The fundamental purpose is to evolve, if possible, a labor policy that will be acceptable even after the war, but the immediate plan is to find an agreement to avoid, if possible, a recurrence of trouble like that which resulted in the strike of the ship carpenters.

Charles F. Brooker, president of the American Brass Company, who had been invited to serve as a member, sent word that he would be unable to do so. B. T. Warden, vice-president of the Submarine Boat Corporation, was named in his place.

J. M. Franklin, president of the Brotherhood of Boiler-makers, one of the men asked to represent labor, also sent word he could not serve. A substitute will be named later.

Not all the men expected were present when the conference opened, but discussion began without them.

The meeting adjourned without naming the two men who are to represent the public. Each side will select one before today's meeting.

Secretary Wilson outlined to the conference the Government's attitude in attempting to formulate a national labor policy, and asked the conferees to present, as soon as possible, a tentative program to cover their relations during the war.

GEN. JOHNSTON URGES LOYALTY TO LEADERS

"Absolute loyalty and sincerity each to the other, as well as to our military leaders in the United States and abroad are most essential in winning the war," declared Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the northeastern department today, who urges every citizen to stand by his country in this hour of need. "We must at all times be prepared to take our stand for the ideals upon which our democracy is founded," continued Brigadier-General Johnston, "and should lose no opportunity for welding together a strength of purpose which will contribute to our national efficiency."

"I believe the leaders in the cause of the United States and the Allies are in every way the equals, yes, the superiors of the German military leaders," he said, "and with the loyal and undivided support which they should have behind them, I can see nothing but the ultimate winning of the war."

"It is the duty of every citizen whatever his rank or station to give his undivided assistance and cooperation to the men who have been selected to win the war."

HOUSEHOLDERS ADVISED TO BUY COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Householders are advised by Dr. Garfield, chief of the United States Fuel Administration, to buy their normal supplies of coal in the regular way, as soon as the coal is available.

Regulations governing the distribution of coal for domestic purposes will be formulated on the return to Washington of L. A. Sneed, federal fuel distributor, who is now visiting the state administrators.

Provision may be made for a rationing system similar to those already adopted by some local administrators.

SMITH COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Activities at Smith College for commencement this year were outlined in a statement from William A. Nelson, president of the college, today. The first part, which comprises the formal conferring of degrees, the commencement address, and the president's reception in the control of the college administration and there is no intention of abandoning or curtailing it.

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PROHIBITION FOR HAWAII URGED

Both Governor Pinkham and Commander of United States Army Department Ask Federal Order for a Dry Zone

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The commander of the Hawaiian Department, U. S. A., Brig.-Gen. John P. Wisner, has been asked by the War Department for a recommendation on the liquor question from a military standpoint as regards the Hawaiian Islands, and it is asserted that action by Gov. L. E. Pinkham in wiring Secretary Lane at Washington to use his influence toward securing prohibition for Hawaii is responsible for this request.

General Wisner has sent the following message to the War Department: "Zone of prohibition similar to that now prescribed for cantonments and camps to include the whole of the island of Oahu earnestly recommended from military viewpoint. Prohibition should greatly facilitate carrying out the law."

Governor Pinkham, following the statement by the department commander, made public the radiogram in which he urged the banishment of liquor from the territory. This was sent to the Hon. Franklin K. Lane and read as follows:

"If you can induce the President or any federal authority to prohibit, if possible, liquor in this territory or any part of it, I urge you to do so. I have done my utmost."

The foregoing messages show that both the military authorities and the territorial government believe that Hawaii is in urgent need of prohibition.

PULLMAN OFFICIAL DEFENDS TIPPING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The practice of tipping Pullman car porters was defended by S. L. Hungerford, general manager of the Pullman Company, before the Railway Wage Commission on Monday. Porters had testified recently that they have to rely on the tips to supplement their small earnings.

Secretary Lane, chairman of the commission, asked if he thought tipping would continue if porters were put on a straight salary.

"You must take into consideration that tipping is a very general practice," said Mr. Hungerford. "I think the porter feels that he earns the tips and that the passengers feel the same way. I believe the porters are fully entitled to the tips."

"You do not think, then," said Commissioner Covington, "that the Pullman Company could readjust the temperament of American people in regard to handing out a dime or a quarter for extra service?"

"I don't think it would be advisable to abolish tipping on Pullmans unless it was abolished elsewhere," Mr. Hungerford replied.

KENTUCKY DRY ZONES TO BE PROTECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The lower house of the Legislature will recede from its amendments to the Senate Anti-Shipping Bill, regulating shipments of intoxicating liquors, and will concur in the original Senate bill. Members of both factions of the Democratic Party, including several of the prohibition leaders who worked for the passage of the "personal use" amendment, seem to be agreed that the best solution of the problem would be to pass the original Senate bill without change.

Last week the House amended the Senate Anti-Shipping Bill so as to permit a person to carry liquor into dry territory in his own personal baggage for his own personal use. The Senate, however, refused to accept the amendment to its bill and now, if the bill passes, nobody can carry liquor into dry territory in the State.

The dry forces claim this is one of the greatest victories they have won.

FOOD CONSERVATION MESSAGE IS BROUGHT

Importance of food conservation as a factor in winning the war is being emphasized by Mrs. Burnett-Smith of Hereford, Eng., in a series of addresses she is giving to women's clubs in and around Boston. Mrs. Burnett-Smith is accredited by the English Government to bring a message to the American women from the war zone. She has been active in food conservation in England, and has many helpful ideas for this kind of work in the United States.

Mrs. Burnett-Smith addressed the Dorchester Women's Club in Whitton Hall this afternoon and yesterday spoke at the Hotel Somerset under the auspices of the Boston Women's Com-

mittee on Food Conservation. This brought together representatives of all the city and state food and conservation committees, representatives of the women's colleges and clubs, workers in school centers and civic leagues and others. Miss Mary Barr, chairman of the women's committee, presided and introduced the speaker.

DOUBT CONFESSION OF FRITZ HAGERMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Fritz Hagerman, alleged member of the I. W. W., arrested in Susanville, who confessed to complicity in the I. W. W. sabotage program, was brought to Sacramento, Monday, by Deputy United States Marshal Hartz to be questioned by P. H. Johnson, deputy United States district attorney. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Johnson said he did not take the story of Hagerman seriously, that he rather doubts that Hagerman is a member of the I. W. W., and that he thinks the confession a fake.

Deputy United States Marshal Mulholland, who assisted in questioning Hagerman, also said he doubts Hagerman's story. So far the evidence does not show that Hagerman had any part in the dynamiting of the executive mansion of Governor William D. Stephens, Dec. 17, 1917.

DRY AMENDMENT TO HAVE A HEARING

Another hearing on the National Prohibition Amendment is to be held at the Massachusetts State House on Wednesday at 10:30 a. m. This time the proponents of the bill which seeks to have the present Legislature ratify the amendment will be heard by the Committee on Federal Relations, and it is anticipated that fully as large a throng will be present as were in attendance at last week's hearing on the Ammidon Referendum Bill, when about 1000 people filled the largest auditorium at the State House. On Wednesday, March 6, the opponents of ratification are scheduled to be heard. Then the next step in the fight will be for the committee to make its report on the bills. Senator Hastings of North Adams, committee chairman, stated that both bills are to be reported at the same time, in accordance with an agreement the committee has reached.

TAXES PAID AHEAD TO AID MONTANA CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—The Anaconda Copper Mining Company, the W. A. C. Clark properties in Butte, the Butte and Superior Company and large mercantile concerns in Butte have paid \$500,000 taxes, not due until June, in advance it is announced, that the State may have money for use in aiding farmers to put in great crops. The procedure of helping the farmers' tax is authorized by the Mason Act passed last week. The payment of taxes is entirely voluntary on the part of the corporations. The Anaconda company topped the list with \$200,000, handing a check to the State Treasurer on Monday night.

ATLANTA AND DAYLIGHT SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—At a recent luncheon of the Atlanta Advertising Club, a committee was named to go before the city council and ask the passage of an ordinance making the "daylight saving" plan uniform for all industrial and commercial concerns of Atlanta.

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BURMESE DEMAND FOR AUTONOMY

Desire for Separation From India Is Coupled With Demand for Representative Government

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Burma

RANGOON, Burma.—The coming of the Secretary of State to India has brought about a political awakening in Burma which no one expected. The general cry for separation from India has risen from nearly every Burmese community. But they have made it quite clear that the separation will only be acceptable to them if they get it together with some substantial measure toward representative government. The European communities in Burma are equally eager for the separation, but they have not yet shown any disposition to foster national feeling and its exercise amongst the Burmese people. The European commercial classes are under the impression that far too large a proportion of the revenue of Burma is absorbed in India, and that as a result the resources of the country have been very poorly developed. It is true that very little has been done toward tapping the wealth which potentially exists above and under the ground; but no sound case has yet been made out against the revenue, the figures of which are not easily manipulated by those outside the departments concerned. The Burmese government services and Government no doubt disapprove of the frequent importations of high officials—more especially Lieutenant-Governors from India—and feel that their own prospects would be greatly improved by severing their dependence upon India; and that with a freer hand they could minister more effectively to the peculiar wants of this country. It seems necessary, however, to look at these changes with other eyes. With regard to the commercial development of the country: what is this idea to stand for?—a further importation of cheap foreign labor? It has been the habit of big firms to employ on a large scale, the lowest classes of Indian immigrants, the majority of whom live under conditions in which human beings ought not to live, and under which Burmans are not disposed to live. These Indian coolies receive a salary two or three times as great as they could draw at home and so they are quite ready to work a 12-hour day; for clothing a strip of cotton is all that they require; for food, a little rice and dried peas, and for lodging large numbers crowd together in one stifling room. They save more than half their pay and send it to their families in India. After a certain number of years they can retire home, or else they can send for their families and settle on the land here, where the better life in a state of thrifty squalor. I have heard Indians of a higher class protest at the way the Madras coolies are allowed to live in this foreign land, and declare that it is not the same in their own land, where they are naturally restrained by social customs and traditions, as much as by the little money that they have to spare. But however the case may stand with the Indian, it is certainly not satisfactory to the Burman and the cry arises "Burma for the Burmans." This formula, perhaps, meets the difficulties. This large and fertile land supports only 12,000,000 people; a great many more could be accommodated. From the point of view of the preservation of racial character, a Chinese immigration would be altogether more satisfactory. At least it is clear that whatever is done the Burman should have a say in the matter, and he should be in a position to form a trades union to protect the interests of Burmese labor.

At present the Burman is being ousted from every business center, and is, in consequence, retreating into the wilds to cultivate the undeveloped tracts. This movement cannot continue forever, and the time will come when he will have to win a victory for labor versus capital, starve or retrogress to an altogether lower standard of life and civilization. At present capital is very largely in the hands of English, Indians and Chinese; and it is to be noted that the Indian and Anglo-Indian communities are strongly averse to any separation from India. The English communities, as has been said, want to bring about the separation, but not to pay the full price: a strong Burmese influence in the conduct of his own affairs. There are, of course, honorable exceptions, and the awakening of the Burmese national and political conscience is due, in no small degree, to the lead given them by a few Englishmen in government service. The cooperative movement, which has been strongly backed by Government, is a case in point, and though the design of this was to teach the Burman thrift and save him from usury rather than to educate him in a national conscience, it is serving both ends admirably.

Burmans are, of course, represented on the legislative council of Burma as it is at present constituted; but the persons chosen by Government are not those who represent the aspirations of the most educated people, but rather the desire to agree on all points with the Lieutenant-Governor. In this connection the local papers have drawn attention to the divergence between the views expressed by the Burmans selected by Government to speak before the commission a few years back, and those now expressed by those elected by Burmans to communicate to Mr. Montagu. The former said the elective system was neither desired nor understood by Burmans; the latter are asking for the introduction of an elective system as fast as practicable, and claim it as an ancient institution amongst village communities; and it is amongst the villages, they say, that it must first be reintroduced.

One conclusion is that a wiser plan could not have been devised by the

Home Government than that of sending the Secretary of State to have a man-to-man talk with the representatives of the different communities scattered over the provinces of India and Burma. For the just and harmonious progress of the races which here find themselves face to face, big changes will have to be made in the whole system of government, and it can hardly be expected that these will be introduced or even welcomed by those who have had a life training in the old régime.

BRITISH ENGINEERS' SUPPORT FOR SERBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The need for British assistance in the work of reconstruction in Serbia was emphasized by the speakers at a luncheon given, recently, at the Cannon Street Hotel by the council of the British Engineering Association to the members of the Serbian Industrial Mission visiting England.

The chair was taken by Sir Wilfred Stokes, president of the Association, who spoke of the war as being an engineers' war. The destruction which had been wrought would, he said, have to be followed by reconstruction which was also the work of engineers. The Serbian Minister, in replying to the toast of "The Serbian Industrial Mission," which was proposed by Mr. E. A. Brayley-Hodgetts, chairman of the Russian section of the London Chamber of Commerce, said that Great Britain and Serbia had been drawn more closely together by the war, and he hoped that with the encouragement and cooperation of Great Britain and her allies the Serbians would be helped in the work of reconstruction on which they would have to enter when peace had been secured. He expressed the further hope that the delegation would take the best advantage possible of the contact which was now being established between Serbian and British interests.

Dr. Djuric, professor in the University of Belgrade, spoke of the way in which Germany had in the past exploited, developed, and obtained dominant control over the industries of the Balkan States through the medium of Austria. In future Serbia would look for much closer commercial relations with Great Britain in the reorganization of her railway and river communications and the development of her industrial and agricultural resources. The adherence of British merchants to their own system of weights and measures and currency had been an obstacle to development in the past, and there was need for reform in this direction.

M. Doushan Tomich, secretary of the Serbian Industrial Chamber, said that Serbia was rich in raw materials, very little of which had, in the past, found its way to England owing to the exploitation of the Central Powers. Serbia needed machinery, tools, and other things for the development of these raw materials, and looked to Great Britain for her supplies after the war. The chairman, in replying to a toast, expressed the readiness of the British Engineering Association to give Serbia all the help she needed in the way of engineering. Great Britain must, he said, be prepared to equip and finance the railways that would have to be constructed in Serbia after the war, and to ship her all the necessary material.

BREWERS DELEGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—It is announced that a delegation of brewers from the large Canadian cities will wait on the Government at Ottawa soon to urge that no legislation be passed affecting the manufacture and sale of beer and stout. The Province of Quebec will not be "dry" until May 1, 1919, and it is understood that the brewers hope that if they can persuade the Federal Government to take no action now, they may be able to convince it before that date that beer is a necessity to the laboring man.

JOSEPH CAILLAUX'S COFFRE - FORT

Details of How Former French Premier's Strong Box Was Opened and Examined

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Rarely has anything come from Italy to France that has aroused greater curiosity, more intense wonderment and speculation, than when the "Rubicon" was brought by the French and Italian authorities to the headquarters of Captain Bouchardon. The "Rubicon" is the name, in order to be definite and brief, which it was decided to give to the plan of mobilization, or scheme of a grand coup d'état, intended to be one of the biggest things in history, and which is said to be contained in the famous coffre-fort rented by M. Joseph Caillaux in the bank at Florence. It is the word used by M. Caillaux as a chapter heading to a part of his scheme. All Paris was set speculating as to the exact character of this Rubicon. The range of speculation included ambitions on the part of the former Premier to be little less than king of the world, down to anything scarcely worth a moment's interest. The staid and more dignified newspapers did not speculate at all, though the foremost journals considered it advantageous to give summaries and extracts from the speculations of the others. But some of the popular journals dealt with great positiveness and detail the character of the Rubicon. In the meantime it had to be noted that the advisers of M. Caillaux at once made a statement to the effect that a codicil taken by the authorities from another coffre-fort belonging to him at Marnes simply and effectually canceled all the Rubicon; that in this codicil, written and prepared after the coffre-fort at Florence had been left behind, M. Caillaux in effect said that events had led him to change his mind, and as if it had never been.

Just before the Rubicon and its attendant moneys and jewels came from Italy to the Palais de Justice there was a complete calm. Suddenly, at a quarter to eleven in the morning, three automobiles dashed up and all was commotion. From the first of the three, two civilians got out, carrying a copper box measuring about eighty centimeters long by fifty deep and fifty wide, fastened round with chains, the lock being covered by an engraved plate on which were the words "Ambassade de France—Rome." This box contained the chief contents of the coffre-fort of Florence, which becomes one of the most famous boxes in all romance and history. A smaller box was brought with the other. These cases were carried inside the office of Captain Bouchardon, Colonel Chiapione, the Italian officer who had had charge of the cases on the journey from Florence to Paris, had never let them out of his sight for one moment.

At 3 o'clock on a recent afternoon the formal opening and examination of the contents of the two boxes was begun. M. Caillaux was brought to this examination in charge of Police Commissioner Priet and three inspectors. The seals were broken and one by one the documents and other things were taken out, briefly examined, and scheduled. M. Caillaux, who preserved an attitude of extreme calm, assented to each item as it was produced. "Yes, that is mine." He did not object to anything. This examination was a lengthy business, and at half past seven in the evening it was proposed that the remainder of the examination should be undertaken on the following day. One fact was elicited afterward, by the reporters, from Captain Bouchardon, as the result of some artful questioning, notwithstanding the captain's strong reserve and determination to say nothing, and that was that the amount in bank notes contained in the

box was about twenty or twenty-five thousand francs, the figures given by Mme. Caillaux. But there were other valuables therein. With reference to the point argued by the Socialists in the Chamber as to the law having been broken because M. Caillaux was not represented at the opening of the coffre-fort at Florence, Colonel Chiapione, who was in charge of the cases on their journey to France, made a statement which did not seem entirely to dispose of the point. He said that the Italian law made it necessary when an urgent case of this kind arose to hold an examination, whether the most interested principal was present or not. If the latter could not be present, the Italian magistrates were called upon to procure the presence of a relative, a friend, or a neighbor. M. Caillaux, having neither relatives, friends, nor neighbors in Florence, the Italian authorities asked the two managers of the bank to be present at the examination. The cases were afterward locked and sealed, and the two bank managers signed the different reports upon the proceedings. Colonel Chiapione then remarked that in the circumstances it was impossible to observe the necessary formalities to any further extent than had been done.

E. S. MONTAGU'S WORK IN INDIA

British Secretary of State for India Has Busy Time During His Tour

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—For nearly three weeks at the time of writing, the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, M. P., Secretary of State for India, has been receiving deputations practically every day, except the days he has been traveling. It began in Delhi a few days after his arrival in India, and it has gone on steadily both at Delhi and in Calcutta, ever since. Mr. Montagu is making a comparatively long stay in Calcutta—about a fortnight—after which he will go on to Madras. By the time he has finished his comparatively brief tour he will certainly have come into contact with all the vocal bodies in India. A summary has already been given of some of the principal addresses so far presented to him, such as the Congress-League, Home Rule and European Association representations. Since his arrival in Calcutta he has received such important bodies as the Bengal Chamber of Commerce (European), the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce (Indian), the Calcutta Trades Association, the British Indian Association (Indian landowners), the Anglo-Indian Association, the Central National Muhammadan Association and the Indian Association. He has also received deputations from Burmah, and a joint address from Englishmen and Indians who have subscribed to the constitution drawn up by Lionel Curtis. In addition to listening to addresses from these bodies, Mr. Montagu has been personally introduced to their representatives, and has engaged them in private conversation.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce express the opinion that before further changes are made time should be given for those already made to be judged. "If that be not accepted," they go on to say, "now is not the time to introduce further changes. The war must be proceeded with and finished and then only should far-reaching internal administrative changes be considered or introduced. Finally, in spite of the incessant innovations of the last decade, in spite of the unsuitability of the present time for further innovations, in spite of the lack of evidence that any but a small body of men desire them, or that there is any need for them, it is still insisted that a further 'installment' is to be made, then, they say, let the concession, reform, installment, whatever it may be called, be a real one, one that will bring home to those concerned the nature of the responsibilities they are supposed to be anxious to assume; a realization that self-government means a suppression of selfish interests for the good of the Commonwealth." The address of the Trades Association is to a similar effect, but is on the whole more ably put.

The British Indian Association demand absolute equality of Indians and Europeans in the matter of enlistments and the carrying of arms; the separation of the executive from the judicial function; the giving of the franchise to the people direct on a uniform basis; and a separate electorate for zemindars (landholders). The Anglo-Indian Association, con-

TEXTBOOKS FOR UTAH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Five hundred thousand dollars will be expended in the next five years in the purchase of textbooks for use in the elementary and high schools of Utah, outside of cities of the first and second class. The State will bear the expense of the books in the elementary schools, while the students will pay the bills in the high schools.

OTTAWA JEWS AND PALESTINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Jews of Ottawa are being asked to subscribe \$5000 toward the Palestine Restoration Fund and at a meeting held recently, half the amount was immediately forthcoming. The Federation of the Zionist Societies of Canada has set itself the task of raising a million dollars for the fund and Ottawa's share is the amount mentioned.

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SHIPBUILDING IN MAINE MOVES ON

Chief Difficulty in State Has Been the Provision of Housing for the Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me.—Very little trouble is being experienced in the shipbuilding yards of this State, according to advice of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation officials and representatives of the Shipping Board in the State. Work on the construction and early completion of Maine's contribution to the 1918 merchant marine is said to be progressing.

The problem of housing labor has given some concern to the shipbuilding corporations of the State, but this difficulty is being overcome with the erection of temporary buildings. Rush of shipbuilding as Bath caused the influx to that city of thousands upon thousands of extra workmen, and with no room for them a difficult situation existed for a time. However, extra houses have been built, dormitories constructed and pleasure rooms and community centers have been established for the benefit of the workmen. In Portland, Rockland, Boothbay and Eastport, including those bordering upon Penobscot River and bay, conditions are in good shape and labor, which is plentiful according to officials of the various corporations, is housed properly and is well looked after. Little or no trouble has been experienced in getting workmen to fill the places and work has gone along expeditiously, with the result that several vessels have been launched during the past month with little or no delay.

There are reports that the appropriations and advances called for by contracts with the shipbuilding firms and the government and non-government buyers have not been coming with regularity, making it difficult to pay off the men on time, but these conditions are said to have been in the minority and Maine is pegging away day by day in an effort to make her share of the 1918 program as big as possible.

A proposal for a second chamber has been put forward, on the one hand by the All-India Landholders Conference, and on the other hand by the Cooperative Union of India, the leading idea being that the second chamber should consist of representatives of the chief landed, mercantile, professional and intellectual interests of the country.

The New Poke Styles Are Becoming



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THEATERS

"Potash and Perlmutter"

"Potash and Perlmutter in Society," by Montague Glass and Hol Cooper. Music by Jerome K. Jerome. Opening at the Park Square Theatre, Feb. 25, 1918, at the Park Square Theatre. The cast:

Abel Potash..... Jules Jordan
Maurice Perlmutter..... Charles Lipson
Markus Padmick..... Maurice Barrett
Helen Potash..... Jennie Moskowitz
Irene Andrieff..... Eleanor Martin
Ruth Perlmutter..... Pearl Sinderler
Morris Haberman..... Dore Rogers
Helen Andrieff..... Frank Martin
Henry K. Wolf..... Herbert Sweeney
Mrs. B. Cane..... Belle Mitchell
H. Cane..... Louis Morrell
Ed Lester..... Ed Lester
Mrs. Sol Klinger..... Grace Rogers
Leon Sammler..... George Long
Mrs. Sammler..... Thea Vanola
Mr. Geigerman..... Charles J. Pierson
Mrs. Geigerman..... Homa Ray
Dr. Eichenhofer..... J. J. Powers
Mr. Fishberg..... Edwin Maxwell
Senator Murphy..... William Ely
Miss Cohen..... Jean Grey
Sidney..... James T. Ford
A. J. Redmond..... James T. Ford

One of the most fruitful and characteristic developments of the American stage has lain in the "hyphen" plays, using the phrase not in the rather disparaging sense that has arisen from the present war, but rather with reference to the rich dramatic material presented by the immigration of many nationalities into the New World and their struggles—at once humorous and pathetic, and often noble—to adapt themselves to new conditions. It was the African immigration (an immigration of a somewhat forced form, to be sure) that gave us that distinctly characteristic American entertainment, the minstrel show, and the cakewalk. Later the trials and tribulations, the absurdities and predicaments, and the humanities and aspirations of the members of other races were seized upon by the dramatists. The newcomers from Germany, from Italy and Ireland trod the boards, and, among them, the Jews.

The Hebrew characterizations of Montague Glass, which appeared in story form and then in a dramatized version, in "Potash and Perlmutter," were delightful and quite new. The now familiar characters of Potash and Perlmutter, cloak and suit manufacturers, were easily recognizable types, especially in the large cities as New York and Chicago, and the likewise enjoyed by those to whom the environment of the suit and cloak business was novel. Such plays, however, must be handled by very capable companies, who know well the fine line between interpretation and caricature—and they can be very readily overdone, both in acting and in the number of times they are re-cooked for repetitious productions.

"Potash and Perlmutter in Society" proves this. The play is not by any means up to its former level; indeed, as an actual piece of dramatic art it is weak; the company is not particularly gifted, and the whole production runs along the lines of burlesque rather than comedy, finding its only merit in the bickering and repartee of the two partners in a way that is strongly reminiscent of the Rogers brothers. Moreover, the performance last evening suffered from that decidedly objectionable antithesis of the amateur performance—overplaying. Lines intended to win laughter were shouted out, the company was constantly stopping the action of the play for the convenience of any one wishing to applaud, and the whole piece rarely rose above a rather low level of entertainment. It is a play that will make its best appeal to a special class, who are more interested in seeing familiar business scenes behind the footlights than in the drama at its best.

"The Rainbow Girl"

"The Rainbow Girl," a musical play, book and lyrics by Renold Wolf, founded on a comedy by Jerome K. Jerome, music by Louis A. Hirsh, staged by Julian Mitchell and Herbert Gresham, scenes by Joseph Urban. Colonial Theatre, evening of Feb. 25, 1918. The cast:

Daisy Meade..... Marguerite Haney
Frank Shudder..... William Clifton
Buck Evans..... Billy B. Van
Gus Norton..... Robert G. P. Pinkin
Robert Vernon Dudley..... Harry Bosham
Mollie Murdoch..... Beth Lydy
Clergyman..... Frederic Solomon
Miss Dudley, the elder..... Jane Burby
Miss Dudley, the younger..... Margaret Merriman

There is one great difficulty about getting Mr. Urban to do your scenery if you are putting on a musical show. Everybody admits that he sets such a high standard that you have to go to a lot of trouble and, worst of all, spend a lot of money to make the rest of the show match up. Where the rub naturally comes in is in this last, for if you are putting on a musical show you are, of course, in the show business, and any cloak and suit merchant will tell you that the chief end of business is to make money. If, therefore, you have to go and spend a lot for costumes, to say nothing of more expensive persons to wear the costumes, and more expensive persons to direct the persons who wear the costumes, it cuts into your profits and all, and is a nuisance generally. And the worst of it all is that the speculators whom the public pays to make your profits for you will not stand in these war times for an increase in price.

So "The Rainbow Girl," reviewed in these columns on Dec. 12, 1917, on the occasion of its opening in Philadelphia, molded in the general pattern of the majority of musical plays which are hopefully put forth each season by those who are in this business, is handicapped right at the start as a money maker by some of the most tasteful settings Mr. Urban has yet devised for shows of this sort. Instead of the garishness of color and stark eccentricity of designs characteristic of some of his work, are a modified pattern and a softened color, most pleasing and refreshing. To measure up to this level requires a refinement

in the other factors of the entertainment, a refinement, be it said, that is actually accomplished by many of the company. After the play was first put on in Philadelphia it was withdrawn, presumably for the refining process.

Miss Lydy, last seen in Boston in "The Star Gazer," last November, heads the cast now, apparently singing a little better each time she comes to town. Mr. Greenstreet, a capable actor who appeared here last with "Friend Martha," seems out of place in entertainment of this sort. Billy B. Van is the chief fun maker, and he does his task well. Clever dancing is done by Harry Delf and Lenora Novasio. There is a young woman in the cast named Florence Ware, identified on the program as "Girl in Blue." Of her sort is the material found to match up with the Urban settings.

Boston Stage Notes

Mrs. Fiske comes to the Tremont Theatre next Monday for a brief engagement in her new comedy, "Mme. Sand," by Philip Moeller.

Continuing plays include George Arliss in "Hamilton," at the Hollis, and "Inside the Lines," at the Copley.

Douglas Fairbanks' newest Arcturion film is being exhibited, and shows this comedian as a member of the Canadian mounted police, who becomes one of a band of desperadoes in order to capture their leader. The acrobatic comedy methods of Mr. Fairbanks and his skill in the craft of the cowboy make the story almost a steady climax of adventure. Miss Mae Marsh in the newest Goldwyn film, "The Beloved Traitor," does her usual pleasing work in a story that is perfectly effective in its tasteful commonplace.

PLAY ROUTING AND PLAY PRODUCING

Recent realignment of the two booking organizations which control the movement of theatrical productions from city to city in the United States makes Selwyn & Co., Oliver Morosco and A. H. Woods associates of the Shuberts. These play producers have each agreed to provide a certain number of "attractions" to help fill the vast number of Shubert theaters in the various cities. Cohan & Harris, the Charles Frohman estate, Charles B. Dillingham and David Belasco continue booking their productions in the theaters controlled by the Klaw & Erlanger syndicate. William A. Brady has for some years been associated with the Shuberts. John Williams and Arthur Hopkins, two young managers who are doing something to make up for the loss of Charles Frohman from the list of producers with taste, are both associated at present with the Shuberts. Messrs. Gest, Comstock and Elliott, who make spectacular productions for the popular trade, send their productions over the Shubert route. George H. Tyler and Henry Miller make productions for Klaw & Erlanger. These names practically cover the important activities of play production in the United States, since Winthrop Ames is inactive at present.

All these shufflings of business affiliations have slight interest for the playgoer. What he wishes to know is whether the new arrangement will mean that he will get more plays worth while, with appropriate settings and adequate casts, than now. The phase of the subject apparently interests but slightly the syndicates' prime movers, who seem chiefly concerned with the politics of the "show business" and the promotion of plays.

And the "show business" theater in the United States bids fair to remain until the happy days of the return of the resident theater. Daniel Frohman, who conducted a resident company of distinction for many years at the Lyceum Theatre, New York, does not believe that day will return for a long while. The commercialism of the stage will sink to lower levels than its state today, he believes, until there is a radical betterment of social and economic conditions in the United States. But that there is a growing dissatisfaction with the stage as it is may be seen from the astonishing rise of the little effort of individual professionals to work toward something worth while. William Faversham and Miss Maxine Elliott, for instance, are to have a resident theater in New York next season. Miss Margaret Anglin is practically a repertory actress-manager today. Miss Edith Wynne Matthison is even now conducting a preliminary repertory season in New York. A group of actors connected with the Workshop Theatre, New York, last week in Philadelphia associated themselves in a production of Byron's "A Gauntlet." Louis Calvert, experienced Shakespearean actor and producer, is one of a group which hints that they are planning a repertory theater founded on a common-sense budget for production expenses.

While waiting for a resident theater renaissance, it is pleasant to look over the list of prominent "producers" for the names of men who are staging something better than the questionable or the merely tolerable fare that comprises the general traffic of the playhouse; men who manage now and then to do something of distinction, even while working under the necessity of adjusting their ideas to the highly commercialized machinery of the theatrical booking system of the United States. These men are David Belasco, Charles Frohman, Inc., Arthur Hopkins, George H. Tyler and John Williams. Henry Miller's and George Arliss' productions are never commonplace. George M. Cohan's offerings are usually clean, at least. It is well to understand the distinction between the men who really produce plays and the men who merely manipulate what other men produce; with this understanding, it is not difficult for the general playgoer to note who is really responsible for setting commendable things before the public.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Tammany Admits Women

By vote of its executive committee, Tammany Hall has decided to admit women as members on terms of equality with men, and with an equal voice and vote in the affairs of this political secret society of New York City. Tammany's new program provides for a woman "captain" in every election district and an equal representation on the county committee. As the county is an official body, authorized by law, the latter part of the program cannot be put into effect until the next primary election. Until that time an auxiliary committee of women will be appointed to serve temporarily. Women members of the executive committee, however, will be elected almost immediately. This is possible as the executive committee, although the governing body of the county committee, has no legal existence. For every present masculine Assembly district leader, there will be a woman member of the executive with an equal vote.

Politicians see in this reorganization of Tammany's political system, which has had no such radical revision since the society was started 130 years ago, a shrewd attempt to gain control of the women's vote. Who can say it is beyond the bounds of possibility that, some day, a woman may be elected chief? Curiously enough, the first Indian drama written in the United States was designed by a woman as a compliment to Tammany Hall, and was produced in the last decade of the Eighteenth Century in New York. Faced by a new riddle of "the lady or the tiger?" Tammany apparently has chosen to arbitrate. The women's vote is not to be disdained.

Wealth From the Sea

Now the New England fishermen have joined the class of the coal miners as earners of large wages, thanks to the heavy demand for sea food caused by the meatless-day regime. The high-water earnings in the fisheries this year have been achieved by the new schooner Acushla, Capt. Ernest Parsons, which began fishing last May, and has sold its products for a total of \$85,000, each man of the crew receiving \$2267 during this period, the highest sum ever earned by New England fishermen during a corresponding period, so far as shown by the records of the Boston Fish Bureau. Fishermen anticipate that the first full year of the vessel's activities in the fisheries will net a stock of \$100,000.

Other large stocks earned by Boston fishermen in the past few weeks, figured for one trip each vessel are: Schooner Sylvania \$6743, each of the crew receiving \$196; A. Platt Andrew \$6079, crew \$156; Laverna \$5400, crew \$147; Imperator \$5600, crew \$160; Natalie J. Hammond \$4764, crew \$144. These trips are usually of only two or three days' duration.

School Community Centers

An effort is being made, in Philadelphia, Pa., to have the school buildings used during the evening as community centers, after the method that has proved successful in New York City. Miss Anna B. Pratt, after two months' investigation as spokeswoman in Philadelphia, believes that the community use of the school buildings in the evening will solve, to a large extent, the question as to what the city can do to provide wholesome entertainment for the 53,000 boys and girls of 14 or 15 who leave their homes every evening to seek diversion. Already one school has been open for a year evenings in Philadelphia; and proved the worth of the plan. What is needed is a school center in every community. Then the boys and girls could walk from their homes, and the amount of a carfare or two could be paid as dues to clubs. As for the heating, most of the schools are now open anyway, and they would not require any more heating than is now necessary. Another good thing about using the schools more freely is that they belong to the people already. The girls and boys, in fact, mothers and fathers too, feel at home there. The school stands for something big and free and open, to which they all can go.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Members of the junior class in the secretarial school are planning to continue their studies through the summer, so that this will enable them to graduate next February instead of next June. The classes will continue their work during July and August at the regular hours which the students are now having. The college corporation and faculty have had so many calls for the students for war service that they have not been able to sat-

isfy the demand. This is being looked upon by the college as a war measure. Vernon L. Phillips, New England field secretary of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, will speak to the students at the Y. W. C. A. Tuesday afternoon, at 4:30 p. m. The senior and junior basketball teams have been elected for this coming year.

SUSPECTED GERMAN AGENT ARRESTED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Another suspected German agent has been turned over to the Department of Justice here in the person of James Aintly, who has been posing as a divinity student.

Aintly, who says he is a Greek, took a room at a boarding house about two weeks ago, saying that he was a theological student, and bringing with him a large case of books.

He spoke apparently with a decided German accent, but nothing was suspected until it was noticed that he left the house every night at 12 o'clock and did not return until morning.

This continued for two weeks, and finally after he had left the house last Friday evening his landlady examined his effects. Several cablegrams, in cipher, together with a book on international codes and a blueprint of Boston harbor, with markings in red ink, convinced her that the "divinity student" was a German agent. She notified police headquarters and later he was arrested.

MANY PROTESTS AGAINST LICENSE

The hearing room of the Boston Licensing Board was crowded this afternoon with remonstrants against the granting of a license to Daniel J. Casey & Co. for a liquor saloon on the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Tremont Street, Boston. Many of the charitable and religious organizations who had been particularly active in that portion of the South End were represented at the hearing. The remonstrants were represented by H. S. Upham and among the witnesses was Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Barnard Hall, one of Radcliffe's dormitories, will give an entertainment tonight called "Al Jern'son's Minstrels" for the benefit of war relief work. Professor Copeland of Harvard will give a reading on Kipling Wednesday afternoon for Radcliffe students in the Fay House auditorium. The senior class will meet at the home of Miss Elsie Gleason '18, of Cambridge, on Thursday, to elect their rat tassel officers for the Radcliffe class day. A supper will be served, after which the meeting for elections will take place. The officers to be elected are: class day marshal, permanent secretary, chairman of class day, historian, poet, lawyer, giver of gifts, chairman of baccalaureate, of the invitations, and of the year book, and the song leader.

NO GROUND GLASS IN FOOD

Investigation of a large number of complaints of ground glass in food by the Massachusetts Board of Health has shown that in no case was the substance glass and in most cases only grit. "All complaints were without foundation and no ground glass has been present in any of the samples examined," says the board. Some of the foods examined were cocoa, sugar, ketchup, candy, jam, jelly and peanut butter. "The public may rest assured that there is no ground glass in any of the food which is on the market at present and in all probability no person would be foolish enough to mix ground glass with any food substances which is sold," concludes the report.

DRAFT LAW CONSTRUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Drafting by the United States of citizens of foreign countries who have taken out their first naturalization papers in this country is not a violation of international law, according to a decision by United States District Judge Chaffin in Brooklyn.

NEGROES ASKED TO AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

JACKSON, Miss.—The Negro State Council of Defense has issued an appeal to Mississippi Negroes asking them to plant gardens in both their front and back yards, and to raise at least one pig per family to help in the produce campaign of the State this summer.

MUSIC

Miss Vix in "Manon"

Massenet's "Manon"—Presented by the Chicago Opera Company, with Marcel Chabrier conducting the music; Boston Opera House, evening of Feb. 25, 1918. The cast:

Manon Lescaut..... Genevieve Vix
Des Grieux..... Lucien Muratore
Lescant..... Hector Dufranne
Poussette..... Margery Maxwell
Javotte..... Anne Sullivan
Rosette..... Marie Pruzan
La Servante..... Louise Bérat
Le Comte des Grieux..... Gustave Huberdeau
Guillot..... Octave Dua
De Bretigny..... Charles Deffere
Charles Meyer
Deux Gardes..... Charles Meyer, Giuseppe Minerva
Un Sergent..... Charles Meyer

Except where the dramatic demands were of the first order of difficulty, Miss Vix, the new soprano, made a success of the title rôle of Massenet's "Manon" on Monday evening. In the scene of the inn yard at Amlens, at the opening of the piece, she gave what must be called, on the whole, a creditable portrayal of the young woman making her first essay in journeying. As a French artist, she could put an air of authority into her work which certain popular American imitators of the French never get into theirs. But she was best in this scene when she depended on her reading of her lines, particularly when she relied on the effect of her dialogue with other artists who are skilled in opera comique, Mr. Dufranne and Mr. Muratore. She was best when she dealt with the actual text of the libretto, rather than with what is written between the lines; when, in a word, she leaned on the technicalities of French declamation. When left wholly to her own inventions as an actress, she was far less impressive. She quite missed, for example, her opportunity of picturing Manon at the moment when the girl, surprised at present happenings and full of wonder and trepidation over future ones, waits alone on the seat of the well-curb.

The new artist was at her best in the duet in opera comique style, with other artists who are skilled in opera comique, Mr. Dufranne and Mr. Muratore. She was best when she dealt with the actual text of the libretto, rather than with what is written between the lines; when, in a word, she leaned on the technicalities of French declamation. When left wholly to her own inventions as an actress, she was far less impressive. She quite missed, for example, her opportunity of picturing Manon at the moment when the girl, surprised at present happenings and full of wonder and trepidation over future ones, waits alone on the seat of the well-curb.

The rôle of the chevalier is of rather too sentimental a kind for Mr. Muratore. It suits better a singer of Mr. Clement's outlook. The letter scene was not a remarkable study on Monday evening, but the monologue of the young man in the chapel of St. Sulpice was brilliantly interpreted. The part of Lescaut was never done with better insolence and swagger than it was on this occasion by Mr. Dufranne.

Mme. Galli-Curci in "Dinorah"—Presented at the Boston Opera House by the Chicago Opera Company, with Arnaldo Contini conducting; afternoon of Feb. 25, 1918. The cast:

Hoel..... Giacomo Rimini
Corintio..... Octave Dua
Dinorah..... Amelia Galli-Curci
Un Cacciatore..... Gustave Huberdeau
Un Maitre..... Giordano Paltrinieri
Una Capraia..... Margery Maxwell
Un Capraio..... Carolina Lazzari

It has been said that old-school opera, under the influence of Mme. Galli-Curci and other sopranos of her type, is going to be revived in the United States, and that pieces which were popular in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, when coloratura singers flourished in numbers, are to be put back permanently into the repertory. The prediction may mean something or may mean nothing. But this is certain, that the return of the old pieces to favor would simplify the work of managers enormously, cutting down their artistic responsibilities to the lowest point. It would

save companies expense in orchestral and scenic maintenance. And then, not to mention financial advantages, it would mean the end of many intellectual difficulties. It would, for one thing, solve the whole problem of music-drama, which has been vexing the world for half a century and which has given it some anxiety for a longer time than that. Indeed, it would reduce opera production down to the simplicity of a violin recital.

The soprano on Monday afternoon gave a characteristically brilliant performance of the "Shadow Song," which is the only vital portion of the opera, "Dinorah." She was applauded with much enthusiasm and she repeated the final measures of the aria before the curtain.

PORTLAND CITIZENS PROTEST FARE RAISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me.—Hundreds of Portland citizens and residents of surrounding towns and districts affected by its granting appeared Monday in general protest against the proposed increase in fares of the Portland Street Railway, at a hearing held by the Public Utilities Commission of Maine in City Hall, to hear the petition brought by the local traffic company, which is asking for the right to impose a 6-cent fare within city limits and 2 cents a mile additional for every mile outside the limits.

The State was represented by Attorney-General Guy H. Sturgis of Portland, directed by Governor Milliken to be present in the interest of the people of the State. Henry P. Frank appeared as corporation counsel for the city of Portland, whose the various surrounding towns were supported by attorneys, Walter B. Moore, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, represented that body.

HARVARD LECTURES PLANNED

Officials of the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps have made arrangements with Lieut.-Col. Edward Croft, director of schools at Camp Devens, Ayer, whereby British and French instructing officers at the camp will be loaned Harvard for a series of lectures on war tactics, during the four remaining months of school. Four officers will visit Harvard weekly, giving talks and practical advice along military lines. The lectures will be divided into two groups, one for the primary, and one for the advanced course.

LIST 42 AS DESERTERS

The names of 42 men of Stoneham and Saugus, the district of Division No. 27 exemption board, have been listed as deserters, and have been sent to the adjutant-general's office at the State House. The men are charged with failing to answer summons sent them by the board, although they still reside in the district. They will probably be turned over to the United States marshal, who has power to make the arrests and take them to the nearest military post.

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TWENTY-SIX I. W. W. MEMBERS ARRAIGNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Twenty-six I. W. W.'s, arrested Sunday night on a warrant issued by Assistant United States Attorney Beckman, were arraigned before Judge Roseman on Monday, and trial was set for Tuesday. Two trunks of literature have been seized, which may furnish the basis for serious charges. In logging camps throughout the Northwest strikers have been posted inciting men to petty acts of destruction, to foment discord between men and employers. Demonstrations planned for May 1 are suspected of being designed by enemy sympathizers to interfere with the logging industry and hamper ship-building on the coast.

BUILDING BILL DEFEATED

Representative Blanchard of Cambridge failed in the House on Monday to substitute for an adverse committee report his bill giving cities and towns greater authority to regulate the construction of buildings. The bill, which was considered by the Committee on Merchantile Affairs, provided for greater regulation of building construction for the "promotion of the general welfare" of the communities, and Mr. Blanchard declared similar laws had proved valuable in New York. The House passed to be engrossed the bill to include drafted men with volunteers for the extra state pay of \$10 per month, up to Jan. 15, 1918, for those in the national service.

CRITICISM CALLED UNFAIR

"I am not a member of President Wilson's political party; but Republicans should not stand around now looking for an issue with which to win in 1920," declared Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in an address to members of the Boston Congregational Club in Ford Hall, Monday night. He thought that the name of the President's critics were unfair. He predicted that, after the war, people would show more serious-mindedness. "It has been suggested," he said, "that we close churches to save coal. We will close churches as soon as the liquor interests close saloons."

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LIQUOR MEN SAID TO OPPOSE SUFFRAGE

Injunction Suit Filed by Women in Nebraska Connects Saloon Interests With the Effort to Defeat a Franchise Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LINCOLN, Neb.—The investigations made under the direction of and by the suffragist leaders of the State, which resulted in the filing of an injunction suit to prevent a referendum on the limited suffrage law, directly connected the liquor interests of the State with the effort to defeat even so small a concession to the women of Nebraska.

Two men prominent in the initiation of the petition were leaders in the Legislature against the enactment of a real prohibitory measure, and while they are not directly implicated in the alleged fraud and forgery committed by the circulators, it will be difficult for them to escape the odium that will attach if the suffragists prove the truth of the charges made.

Ten of the circulators in Omaha were former saloonkeepers or bartenders, and everywhere in the State that a circulator from Omaha went with blank petitions the first persons he sought for aid were former employees either of the local brewery or of some saloon that had just at that time been put out of business by prohibition. Other circulators were taxicab drivers and pool-hall employees, together with an occasional professional gambler. Outside of the few women who circulated petitions because of personal opposition to suffrage, and a few men who were professional canvassers and were paid for their services, the circulating machinery was the same as that employed by the liquor interests in past campaigns.

The association opposed to suffrage for women, the anti-suffrage organization, never gained any foothold in the State except in the more conservative and older society circles of Omaha, the banking and big-business set. The husbands of many of the women members are credited with opposing suffrage largely because they are apprehensive of what might happen to their political control of civic matters in Omaha if the women get the ballot. The suffragist leaders are getting considerable satisfaction out of the discovery that a number of these women, in the innocence of their political experience, certified to the signatures of some men who have since gained unenviable notoriety. The name of one of the matrons is signed to a certificate for a man since shown, in a court investigation, to have been confidential man for an underworld king, and another as an attendant for professional prizefighters. An investigation of the records shows that three of the circulators of the referendum petition have since been convicted of bootlegging.

SCHEME FOR LAND SETTLEMENT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. R. E. Prothero, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, recently received at his office in London a deputation of the Land Settlement League who urged upon him the necessity of providing a national scheme of land settlement for the benefit of men at present serving in His Majesty's forces, who might desire to take up agriculture. Included in the deputation were several speakers from the overseas dominions, among whom was the Hon. Sir John Taverer, a former Minister of Agriculture, and agent-general for Victoria, Australia. The deputation was introduced by Major Rowland Hunt, M. P.

Major Hunt, after requesting that the Government would state their policy in regard to small holdings for the men who, he believed, had saved the country, and who were therefore entitled to a share of it, pointed out that it was the duty of the Government to provide for these men. If nothing were done, he contended, serious industrial trouble was probable, and the men would be driven to emigrate to the dominions. It was important, Major Hunt declared, to increase the agricultural population in Great Britain, and a comprehensive and adequate government scheme, with financial assistance for those who wanted to migrate, was required.

Speaking as an Australian, Sir John Taverer declared himself in favor of land settlement in the mother country rather than in the dominions. He considered it would result in a serious loss of manhood to Great Britain if the many men who would desire to go on the land were not provided for. The need for increasing the agricultural population in Great Britain, which in turn would help to people the dominions with their own kinsfolk, was also brought forward, and it was complained that although the Prime Minister had acknowledged the need for avoiding delay, the Government had done nothing in the matter.

Mr. Douglas Maclean, speaking for New Zealand, said great preparations were being made for after-war land settlement there. When their own men had been provided for, he said, New Zealand would offer every facility to British settlers.

Mr. David Fell, a former member of Parliament in New South Wales, contended the public was entitled to know if the Government had a land policy running concurrently with its war policy. He advocated a definite arrangement between the Imperial Government and the dominions, in order to avoid men being emigrated without means.

Replying, Mr. Prothero stated he was in absolute agreement with the

views of the deputation regarding the land settlement of soldiers. The Government, he said, were anxious that the men should settle in Great Britain rather than in the dominions or elsewhere. The magnitude of the problem, however, Mr. Prothero thought, had not been sufficiently grasped by the deputation. In addition to land the Government would also have to provide equipment, cottages, and buildings, and a scheme on such a colossal scale would cost the country £800,000,000. The Government, however, had before them various schemes on a large, he might say a Napoleonic, scale. These were being considered by the Minister of Reconstruction, but whether any scheme could be carried through depended on legislation, which the House of Commons could hardly undertake at the present time. The problem, Mr. Prothero said, was being constantly considered by the Government, and any constructive hints that could be given would be welcomed. In this vast and intricate work many practical plans put forward by the league would be welcomed by the Government. Speakers had contrasted the facility of settlement in the dominions with the conditions in this country. The overseas dominions wanted men who would bring with them labor and capital, but in their crowded old country, he reminded them, land settlement on an extensive scale could not be effected without displacing a large portion of the existing population. It had been said that there was a large quantity of uncultivated land on which men could earn a living. Personally he would be sorry for the soldier who settled on 99 out of every 100 of their uncultivated acres. He would starve. The Government, Mr. Prothero concluded, was taking into consideration all the difficulties, and the Minister of Reconstruction had before him definite plans for obtaining the land. The Government was wholeheartedly in favor of the policy of land settlement.

ITALO-JUGO-SLAV UNITY IS ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Yet another appeal for unity between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs has appeared in the Milanese press in the shape of an article in the Secolo, dealing with the altered situation produced by the Russian defection and also with the situation of Rumania, Rumanians and Serbians, Croats and Italians should remember, the writer says, that their mutual hostility was a weapon in the hands of their enemies. As things were, they would do better to sacrifice something among themselves, rather than sacrifice everything to Austria. The writer therefore begs that for the sake of the love they have for their country the extremists of each nationality would abandon their unyielding attitude. They must now, he says, make their calculations from a basis of possibilities. It was not a question of demanding the maximum in order to help the Government to obtain a medium amount, it was a question of asking for the useful minimum and of agitating for it in the face of both their friends and their enemies. These minimum territorial claims must, if they were to be urged on all governments and peoples, be above controversy and must therefore be the outcome of friendly negotiations and the result of willing agreements between the nations concerned.

Serbo-Rumanian rivalry with regard to the Banat had already been eliminated in the spirit of mutual sacrifice, and the treaty of Corfu had put an end to the fratricidal strife between Serbians and Croats, whilst it was not long since a rapprochement between the Czechs and the Jugo-Slavs subject to Austria had taken place. Therefore the only peoples of all those united on a common basis in the struggle against Austria who continued to present a spectacle of division for the enemy's benefit were the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs. Between them also an agreement could and should be brought about. The Jugo-Slavs felt certain now of English and American encouragement and could therefore recognize more clearly the danger of an unyielding attitude. The Secolo, so the writer declares, has always recognized this danger and pointed it out last summer when the treaty of Corfu was signed; a treaty which always seemed to the paper to be clearly more in the nature of an act of defense against Austria than of hostility toward Italy. Today, it was, he held, culpable not to encourage such an agreement, and treachery to obstruct it. Italians and Slavs must understand that all differences between them simply benefited the Emperor of Austria.

ONIONS HELD FOR RISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The action of the representative of the vegetable root branch of the Food Controller's department in selling some three hundred tons of onions and sending them to the evaporator was the subject for indignant discussion by the farmers of the Kelowna district recently. Some time ago, it was rumored that hundreds of tons of onions were spoiling in the warehouses of food profiteers who were hoarding them for rises in prices. Investigation by the Dominion Food Controller's representative found that some three hundred tons were being held through instructions of the farmers. It appears that last fall they planted a large acreage, and when the crop was harvested the purchasers came in such numbers, and bid so briskly that the farmers believed it was good business to hold a large quantity for future sale. So they sent 300 tons of the onions to a warehouse in Vancouver, and stored large quantities locally. The market failed to advance, the onions were held, quantities commenced to spoil and the Food Controller's representative seized all the good ones and sent them to an evaporator for preservation.

GREAT BRITAIN AND SUFFRAGE VICTORY

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper Sketches Steps Leading to Recent Passage of Representation of the People Bill in That Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Maintaining that the indorsement of woman suffrage by the Democratic and Republican National committees makes absolutely sure the submission of the Federal Suffrage Amendment at this session of the United States Legislature, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, chairman of the department of editorial correspondence of the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, Inc., has recently sketched the steps leading to the suffrage victory in Great Britain contrasting the situation there with the situation in the United States.

"While the measure in the United States," said Mrs. Harper, "lies in a pigeonhole of the Senate Committee, which has not dared bring it to a vote lest it be defeated, it goes through the House of Lords in England by a large majority, is signed by the King and becomes the law of the land! And now while the English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish women are celebrating their political freedom, the women of the United States are still working and maneuvering from the Atlantic to the Pacific to bring enough pressure on the Senate for what? To ratify the action of the Lower House and grant the suffrage as the British House of Lords has done? Not at all—it has no such power—but only to make it possible for the women to carry their case to forty-eight other legislative tribunals.

The situation certainly is humiliating to the women of the United States, and it should be equally so to the men, but there is one very large extenuating circumstance in which both can find solace. The equal suffrage which millions of women in the United States already possess was given to them by millions of men of their own free will. The struggle of the British women has always been with their Parliament. There was nothing they so strongly opposed as a referendum, and the voters never had a chance to pass upon it. When the bill was in the House of Commons its enemies strove to have it submitted to a referendum, but the proposal was rejected as without a precedent. This was the last resort of its foes in the House of Lords, but the members would have none of it.

This Representation of the People Bill covers a wide field of franchise extension and is the largest reform bill of any kind that ever was adopted by the British Parliament. It adds about 8,000,000 to the electorate, of whom 6,000,000 are women over 30 years of age, who are "occupiers" (rent or rate payers) or the wives of "occupiers." It is believed that they will constitute about two-fifths of the whole number of voters.

Taken as a whole, moreover, the bill is a remarkable expression of the new spirit of democracy, and its speedy acceptance by the lords with little change, is marvelous. At its final reading in the House of Commons, on Dec. 7, it was accepted without division. In the House of Lords it passed its first reading without objection, and on Dec. 17, the first debate took place at its second reading. The objections were made that have done duty on both sides of the ocean for half a century, but the bill was sent to the committee without division. A memorial was presented, urging favorable action signed by about 600 women, including the Duchess of Marlborough. The woman suffrage clause was again discussed on Jan. 9, Lord Loreburn, the High Chancellor, moving to strike it out. The motion was, however, defeated by 71 to 134.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the 12 bishops who voted, including the Lord Bishop of London, gave their votes in favor. This was not a surprise as woman suffrage has for many years received strong support from the Church of England. At the final reading the opposition was defeated.

From the time the conference to frame this bill was appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons, about a year and a half ago, the woman suffrage cause has been represented by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, the original and oldest suffrage association not only in Great Britain but in Europe. Its acceptance by the Parliament and the King marks the conclusion for her of 50 years of unremitting work for the enfranchisement of women, and she stands today among the most highly honored in Great Britain.

DR. SOLF ON COLONIAL REDISTRIBUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—A supplement on "The Future of the German Colonies," published by the fortnightly review, Das neue Deutschland, contains an introductory letter by Dr. Solf, the Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies, which is complementary to his latest pronouncement on German colonial policy. "In public speeches," he writes, "I have defined our colonial policy as follows: The recovery of our former protectorates and the fashioning of them into an area capable of resistance and of economic achievement, simultaneously with the prevention of the danger threatening the peace of Europe from the proposed militarization of Africa. In this formula the main reasons for the continuation of our colonial policy are indicated. They are partly of a political nature: We must have a share in the dominated territories outside Europe, if, in face of

the world empires that are establishing themselves more and more, we do not want to sink to the level of the smaller powers. By possessions of our own, especially in Africa, we must obviate what has become a distinct danger during this war, namely that future wars will be waged against us with vast armies drawn from the inferior races.

"The reasons that compel us to continue our colonial policy are partly also of an economic character. That we must secure to ourselves an ample share of the raw materials indispensable to our economic life will be clearer with every day that passes, even to the doubter. Our enemies are openly threatening the withholding of raw materials. Even if we succeed, on the conclusion of peace, in averting the execution of this threat, we shall still remain without the possibility of obtaining a portion of the necessary raw materials from our own possessions, and thus be permanently dependent on the favor of foreign powers. Hence, despite all the value that we shall attach to them in the future also, the open door and free trade in over-sea countries will not alone be sufficient for our needs. For our part, we do not contemplate a closing of the colonies against foreign trade, just as formerly, in contradistinction to the French and the Portuguese, we have known no distinctive treatment of foreigners and foreign goods in our protectorates."

Turning to the question of cultural matters and obligations, Dr. Solf continues: "There is agreement in our own and in the enemy camp that the hegemony established by Kultur peoples over wide areas of Africa and the South Seas must not and cannot be withdrawn without the native population suffering injury and reverting to chaotic conditions. From this there is rightly deduced a mission to maintain the hegemony of the advanced races, with a view gradually to leading these areas to a higher stage of intellectual and moral development. To participate in the mission that thus confronts Kultur, humanity is the right and duty of each of the great Kultur states. We do not desire to withdraw from cooperation in this direction, and we cannot suffer other states to exclude us from this cooperation out of jealousy or enmity."

After remarking that the enemy's argument in this connection as to Germany's moral unfitness to cooperate in such a task is but a repetition of, and is actuated by the same motive as, the hue and cry formerly raised against the Belgian administration of the Congo, Dr. Solf repeats the argument employed in his latest speech—that there must be a redistribution of colonial possessions in accordance with the colonizing ability of the states concerned, and that this same standard must serve as the measure of the participation of each State in the education and promotion of the native population. It is sufficient, he again remarks, to point to the excessive size of the colonial possessions of France, Portugal and Belgium to show that the present arrangement does not conform to that standard.

NATURAL RESOURCES QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—It had been intended that, at the recent conference between the provincial premiers and the Federal Government the question of the transference to the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta of their natural resources would be dealt with, or at least discussed. It was, however, not found feasible to take up so big a subject at the present conference and a special meeting of western premiers will be held with the Government at an early date when concrete proposals will be placed before the latter body. At the present time, the provincial governments, in lieu of their natural resources are granted subsidies and the probable readjustment of these is the principal point at issue.

NEW ITALIAN CONSUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commandatore Romolo Trittoni has succeeded Gen. G. Poccardi as Italian consul-general here, with offices at 395 Broadway. The new consul has served in the Italian diplomatic service in Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Spalato and Bangkok. Mr. Poccardi, who was acting consul, has returned to the consulate in Philadelphia.

CANADA'S UNION GOVERNMENT BUSY

Has Conferred With Deputation Representing All Canadian Interests—Sweeping Railway Policy Is Now Looked For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Unionist Government has already won for itself the reputation of being the hardest-worked Government Canada has ever possessed. Cabinet councils are almost of daily occurrence, if one includes the meetings of the War Cabinet and the Reconstruction Cabinet, while various other committees of the Cabinet are daily occupied with their multifarious assigned activities. To those having the entrée to the council chamber and coming into contact with the members of the Government, either individually or collectively, they strike the observer as being an extremely businesslike and earnest body of men who fully realize and appreciate the vital issues with which Canada is concerned.

Almost every conceivable interest in Canada has been represented by deputations to the Government with which it has had conference since the present Cabinet was brought into existence. Agriculture, live stock, railways, labor, almost every branch of trade and commerce—all these have been brought to the attention of the Cabinet by those representing them, while from the Maritime provinces to the Pacific, the premiers foregathered in Ottawa to confer with the Premier of Canada and his colleagues on matters touching the welfare of the Allies and the future of the Dominion. And to put a fitting touch to all these activities, the War Cabinet will shortly meet a delegation of women, so soon to be placed on an equality with men in a suffrage point of view, gathered from every part of Canada.

As recently stated in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, a question which has been largely to the forefront for several weeks past has been the nationalization of Canadian railways, and while nothing has yet been given out officially, enough has been allowed to leak out by the Government to give a fairly correct forecast of the Government's intention in this regard. The policy as outlined is of a most sweeping character, and points, it could almost be surmised, to complete nationalization of all the railways in Canada at a not very remote date. For the time being, that gigantic organization, the Canadian Pacific Railway, will remain as at present a system privately run. In a memorandum recently issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway it is stated that the cash investment in the company exceeds \$800,000,000 while the par value of bonds, debenture stock, common stock and equipment obligations is given as \$570,000,000, leaving \$230,000,000 invested in cash not represented by securities of any kind.

Among other reported recommendations of the sub-committee of the Cabinet which has been investigating the railway problem for weeks past are: The nationalization of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific; the operating as one state-owned system of the Grand Trunk, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Intercolonial Railway.

As regards the railway rates which caused so much heart-burning amongst the business men of the West, who appealed against the ruling of the Railway Commission that both freight and passenger rates should be increased 15 per cent, it is stated that the sub-committee has arrived at a decision. Various organizations in the West, representing business, agriculture, lumber and other interests appealed against the ruling to the governor-in-council and after hearing the arguments the Cabinet adjourned the hearing until March 1, announcing at the same time that the increase should be suspended until March 15. It is believed that the sub-committee which has been studying the railway problem will recommend that the rates be increased as a war measure and that in order to prevent undue earnings by the companies by reason of the increase, the taxation of abnormal profits will be provided for.

It is pointed out by the Government that the taking over of the Grand

Trunk Railway is not so easy a matter as the advocates of the policy of complete nationalization would seem to imagine. In the first place, some 2000 miles of the system is located in the United States and, secondly, there are over 100,000 of the stockholders of the Grand Trunk who live in England. While this stock cannot legally be expropriated, it is true that the Government could expropriate the physical assets of the system, which course would hardly be advocated by a sane person. The stock can only be obtained by negotiation and agreement and this course, it is believed, the Government has the intention of pursuing.

Quite a number of important statements are anticipated to be given out by the Government in the course of the coming week, including the official report of the sub-committee on the nationalization of Canadian railways while some further move of the Government in relation to its aggressive and progressive prohibition policy will be forthcoming.

BRITISH WOMEN'S APPEAL FOR ECONOMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A manifesto appealing to all classes of women to practice personal economy and avoid unnecessary expenditure on articles requiring labor and material, has been signed by a number of women prominent in different branches of women's work. Among the signatures are Mrs. Fawcett, president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies; Mrs. Creighton, president of the National Union of Women Workers; Miss E. R. Conway, vice-president of the National Union of Teachers; Mrs. Humphry Ward and many others.

The manifesto is addressed "To Our Fellow Countrywomen," and reads as follows:

"We realize that women and girls in every class are eager to do all they can to support the fighting forces. The year 1918 will probably be decisive in the history of the war and we venture to call upon women to lead the way in a sphere of national service which is of first importance, the practice and teaching of personal economy. Thousands are rendering this service already, but there are still far too many men and women alike whose thoughtless spending is weakening the cause of the Allies.

"The facts are obvious. Needless expenditure on articles requiring labor and material at a time when both are scarce and all that can be spared for our fighting men is to sacrifice their lives in blind ingratitude. We earnestly appeal to well-to-do women to lead the way. The example of many is counteracted by the ostentatious display of a minority. This is especially true with regard to dress. Changes of fashion imply serious waste of labor and material. We beg all women to deny themselves for the sake of victory, and to support loyally all restrictions which the Government may impose for this end.

The money saved should be lent to the State.

"The matter is urgent, and we have written in the belief that the women and girls of Great Britain, in grateful memory of the men who have laid down their lives in the war, and to show their sympathy with those who are now fighting, can and will abstain from all unnecessary expenditure, and will set aside the money thus saved and invest it week by week in national war bonds or war savings certificates in order that every material help may be sent to the men at the front.

ILLINOIS TO HAVE A MODERN PRISON

First Unit, a Unique Cellhouse. About Finished—Every Cell to Have Light and Sunshine—Convicts Aid in Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Illinois expects, within the next month, to complete the first unit in its new state penitentiary—a cellhouse of unique construction designed to give every convict a room, and in that room a window and sunlight each day in the year. The old rectangular cellhouse has been discarded for a cellhouse circular in shape, with the guard enconced in a conning tower in the center.

The main thing, it appears, that the architects sought in laying out the plans for the new state penitentiary, was the window, and a big one. After making a first-hand study of the prisons of Europe, they found that these institutions generally had a window in the cell, and in the cell the convict did his work. Escapes were frequent because the structure was rectangular, and the guards walk from end to end long. American prisons, on the other hand, were built to house prisoners over night, as they worked out in the daytime. The cells were in tiers inside the building, with no window at all. The result was security—and bad individual conditions.

American wardens objected to windows. It would take a countless number of guards to watch the prisoners, they declared. As Albert Moore Saxe, one of the firm of architects, pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that word, "watch" gave the keynote of the new scheme. The cellhouse was built in a circle, and the guard placed in the center, where he can view all of the prisoners with a sweep of his eye, and if any one of them is tampering with his window, his form is silhouetted against the light.

Each cell is intended for one man only. The cell dimensions are 8½ feet wide, 10½ feet long, and 8½ feet high, quite as large, Mr. Saxe observes, as the cell space frequently given two men. A closet and lavatory, as well as a radiator, are built in each cell.

The cellhouse is in four tiers, 145 feet in diameter, from cell front to cell front. The guard in his conning tower is placed at a height between the second and third tiers, so that his eye may easily catch the inmates of the first and fourth levels. The interior iron work is not heavy. Breaking in is easier than breaking out, but when the question as to what happens then, is asked, the architects point out that the guard has control of the doors of the exit only to the cellhouse, and if, by any possible chance, the convicts get through these very strong doors, the passage way leads only to the center of the prison system.

The general layout of the new state prison maintains the interest of the cellhouse. Eight of these houses are planned, encircling the dining room, each with its own passage. The capacity of each house is 248 men, making a prison capacity of 2000. Construction of the penitentiary without prison labor would cost about \$6,000,000. A small number of convicts—honor men—have helped in the completion of the first cellhouse.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FEW STRONG SPOTS IN QUIET MARKET

Pittsburgh Coal, Texas Company and Baldwin Are Conspicuous Features in the Advance—General Motors Sells Off

General strength marked the early part of the New York stock trading session today. Special issues advanced the most. These gains were large in Pittsburgh Coal, Texas Company, Chandler, American Woolen, Baldwin and United States Steel common. National Enameling rose 1/2 of a point. General Motors was weak again.

The tone of the local stock market in the first few minutes of dealing today was firm, with insignificant changes in prices.

Strength continued in the New York list late in the first half hour. After the early sharp business became quiet. Trading was confined to a comparatively few issues. Although there were occasional recessions some good net gains were recorded at midday by Gulf, Baldwin, Hide & Leather preferred, Cuba Cane Sugar, Texas Company and Pittsburgh Coal, the advances ranging from a point to 2 points. General Motors continued downward. After opening down 1 1/2 at 119 1/2 it dropped 2 points further during the first half of the session. Texas Company rose nearly 4 points. Studebaker was heavy.

On the local exchange business was quiet. Good fractional gains were made in Swift, United Fruit and American Telephone.

Boston Elevated moved up a point on the local board in the early afternoon, and Wilson had a good advance in New York. Otherwise there was little feature to the trading, business continuing very quiet. General Motors sagged off further before the beginning of the last hour.

PINEAPPLE CO.'S DIVIDEND RECORD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Stockholders of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company received in dividends, stock and cash \$715,000 during the year 1917 upon the company's capitalization of \$700,000 on Jan. 1, 1917, now \$1,200,000. This was a total in dividends of a fraction more than 102 per cent on the former capital of the company.

BOSTON CURB

Stocks	High	Low	Last
American Oil	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Bay State Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Black Hawk	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Boston Ely	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Boston Montana	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Butte London	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Calumet Jerome	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Carson Gold	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Champion	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Chief	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Crystal Copper	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Denbigh	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Earle Eagle	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Eastern S. S.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Eastern S. S. pf.	51	51	51
First Nat Copper	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Fortuna	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Gold Cup	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Homa Oil	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Iron Cap	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Jerome Verde	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Majestic	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Mexican Metals	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Midway	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Mojave Tungsten	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Nevada Douglas	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
New Cornelia	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Nixon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Palmade	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Ranier	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Shamrock	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Smith Metals	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Submarine Signal	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Troy Arizona	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Verde Ely	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Victoria	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Yukon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Zinc	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2

NEVADA COPPER'S REPORT

The report of the Nevada Consolidated Company for the quarter ended Dec. 31 shows production of 22,153,158 pounds of copper, compared with 20,217,673 in the previous quarter. Profits were \$1,822,165, compared with \$1,988,323 in the Sept. 30 quarter.

LEAD PRICE UP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Smelting & Refining Co., Inc. has advanced its price for lead from 7 to 8 to stock of record March 8.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair tonight and Wednesday; colder to night; strong northwest to west winds, diminishing Wednesday.

For Southern New England: Fair and colder tonight, Wednesday partly cloudy.
For Northern New England: Clearing and colder tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; colder in Maine.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 49 10 a. m. 45
12 noon 38

IN OTHER CITIES

City	8 a. m.
Albany	23
Buffalo	14
Chicago	24
Denver	24
Indianapolis	20
Los Angeles	42
San Francisco	48
St. Louis	42
Washington	38

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:25 a. m.; sets 5:44 p. m.
Moon rises 11:44 a. m.; sets 11:44 p. m.
Length of day 11:59; moon rises 6:27 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS at 6 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	55	55	55	55
Alaska Gold	2	2	2	2
Alaska Ju.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	26	27	26	27
Allis-Chalmers pf.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Am B Sugar	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Am Can	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Am Can pf.	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	95
Am Car Fy.	73 1/2	74	73 1/2	74
Am Cot Oil	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am H & L	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am H & L pf.	63	63	63	63
Am Ice Sec pf.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Am Int Corp.	54	54	54	54
Am Lined	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Am Loco	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
*Am Smelt'g	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Am Sugar	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	65	65	65	65
Am Tel & Tel.	106 1/2	107	106 1/2	107
Am Woolen	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Zinc	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Anaconda	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Atchafalpa	85	85 1/2	85	85 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	81 1/2	82	81 1/2	82
Atc Trans.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
At Coast Li.	91	91	91	91
At Gulf	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
At Gulf pf.	61	61	61	61
Bald Loco	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Balt & Ohio	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
B & Ohio pf.	56	56	56	56
Beth Steel	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
BF Goodrich	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Booth Fish	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Brook R T	39	39 1/2	39	39 1/2
Burns Bros	117	119 1/2	117	119 1/2
Butte Cop Cfs	93 1/2	94	93 1/2	94
Butte & Sup.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Can Pac	146	146 1/2	146	146 1/2
Cent Pdy pf.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Ct Leather	71	71 1/2	71	71 1/2
Cer de Pas	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Chan Motor	95	95	95	95
Ches & Ohio	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
CM & St Paul	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
CM & St Paul pf.	69	70 1/2	69	70 1/2
Chl R & P	21	21 1/2	21	21 1/2
Chl R & P pf.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Chl R & P pf.	64	64 1/2	64	64 1/2
Chl G West	8	8 1/2	8	8 1/2
Chile Cop	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chino Cop	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Clu Fuel	35	35	35	35
Clu Fuel pf.	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Col Gas & El.	34	34	34	34
Con Can	70	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
Corn Prod.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	95	95	95	95
Cruc Steel	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Cuban C Sug.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
El Estor Bat	48	48	48	48
Elk Horn	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Erle	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Erle pf.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
G W & W	36	36	36	36
Gen Electric	140	142 1/2	140	142 1/2
Gen Motors	119 1/2	122	119 1/2	122
G Motors pf.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Granby Min.	76	76	76	76
Gr Nor Ore	29	29	29	29
Gr Nor pf.	91	91	91	91
Gulf States	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Has & Bar	37 1/2	38	37 1/2	38
Inspiration	46	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	14	14	14	14
Int Con Cor.	8	8 1/2	8	8 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
In Paper	30	30 1/2	30	30 1/2
Kenne Cop	33	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
Lee & T C	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Lehigh Val.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Loose Wiles	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
L W & D pf.	57	57	57	57
Louis & N.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Mackay Cos.	78	78	78	78
Max Motor	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Maxwell 2 pf.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mex Petrol	95	95	95	95
Mex Pet pf.	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Miami	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Midvale St.	9	9	9	9
M & S L New	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mo Pacific	23	23	23	23
Nat Acme	30	30	30	30
Nat Enamel	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Nat Lead	53	53	53	53
NY A Brake	135 1/2	137	135 1/2	137
Nevada Con	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
NY Central	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
NY N H & H.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
N & W	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
North Pac.	85	85 1/2	85	85 1/2
O Cities Gas	39	39 1/2	39	39 1/2
O & W	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Pacific Mail	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Penna	45	45	45	45
Pere Marq	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Pierce-Ar'w.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
P & W Va	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Pitts Coal	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Pitts Coal pf.	83 1/2	84	83 1/2	84
Pressed St.	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Public Ser.	104	104	104	104
Pullman	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Ray Con	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
Reading	76	77 1/2	76	77 1/2
Repub I & S.	78 1/2	79	78 1/2	79
Rep I & S pf.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Royal Dutch	75	75 1/2	75	75 1/2
Rumely	14	14	14	14
Ry Steel Sp.	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Saxon Motor	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Seab & L pf.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
S-Roebuck	152 1/2	153 1/2	152 1/2	153 1/2
Sinclair Oil	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Sloss Shef.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
So Pacific	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
So Ry	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
So Ry pf.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here today ranged as follows:

Grade	Open	High	Low	Last
Dec	29.07	29.40	29.00	29.39
March	31.15	31.29	31.08	31.29
May	30.90	31.15	30.83	31.13
July	30.40	30.73	30.38	30.71
Oct	29.30	29.70	29.27	29.69

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Futures opened steady with spots neglected. Prices were steady. Sales 1000 bales; receipts 34,000 bales. Of which 33,900 bales were American. Good middlings 24.37d; middling 23.52d. Prices for futures, old contracts: Open, Feb. 22.28; April-May 22.11, June 21.95. At 12.45 p. m. American middlings fair 24.37d; good middlings 24.05; middlings 23.52; low middlings 23.00; good ordinary 22.00d; ordinary 21.47d.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices today ranged, up to the noon hour, as follows:

Grade	Open	High	Low	12 m.
March	30.40	30.55	30.40	30.55
May	29.50	29.85	29.50	29.85
July	29.50	29.85	29.50	29.85
Oct	28.40	28.58	28.38	28.58
Dec	28.24	28.41	28.24	28.41

NEW YORK CURB

Stock	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	9 1/2	9 1/2
do cdfs	6	6

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE COLLECTING POLLS

FOOTWEAR MARKET SITUATION MIXED

Buyers Appear to Be Holding Off in Hopes of Drop in Prices of Finished Product, but Prospect of This Is Not Bright

It is still a doubtful proposition whether a normal activity will feature the local shoe market during the spring run of the factories. There has developed a controversy between buyers and manufacturers. This has not been accomplished anything substantial for either party unless it be a tendency to depress spring business.

It is common knowledge that a profit is often made or lost in the final closing of a season's contract. So dealing on a market so dependent upon leather conditions as footwear always is, with prices of such essentials today nearly holding their own after a gradual easing off since last summer, it is not surprising that buyers show disappointment when a relative difference does not appear in shoe prices.

Their argument is good up to that limit, but beyond it are a variety of reasons why the soft spots in the leather market are not more plainly manifested in the quotations of footwear. As a matter of fact the cost of producing civilian shoes has been quietly going up for a year back. Because strikes have not marred the prosperity of the trade, buyers have supposed that tranquillity reigned in the shoe factories. Such conclusions are far from truth.

Not once but many times during the last year, demands have been made upon the manufacturers for an increase of wages, and they were granted without opposition. Such actions might be criticized, but with a factory actually turning out 3000 or more pairs per day, with shoes in all stages of production and customers urging more haste in shipping, any other course would be considered unwise.

Such conditions have served as preventives of the drop in shoe prices which the leather situation intimates, therefore, even if hides and leather ease off again the decline must be very marked before footwear prices respond generally.

The shoe factories are busy, but shipments are slow at best, and some are very much delayed. This condition is partly accountable for the limitation of deliveries incident to Easter, but beyond that there is the cause of overstocking and the difficulty of getting production up to capacity.

Actual business contacts with shoe manufacturers reveal an element of truth regarding the situation which trade gossip fails to divulge, and experience of this sort strengthens the assumption that some buyers will be disappointed if they continue to put off ordering with the hope that a break in prices may occur.

The peculiar feature of the shoe business is its division of a year into two periods of activity, which come and go irrespective of lack of activity of any number of merchants who for some reason withhold transactions in their proper season.

That these procrastinators number more than usual is fairly evident, but local merchants are not tempting them to a different attitude by offering concessions, although such reports are current among buyers.

The future may appear uncertain and conservative, but it always appears so to some. However, there is little doubt that orders will get late deliveries, therefore this effort to depress the market may prove a costly venture.

Light trading still features the packer hide market and now that the demand of hides unfitted for war demands is being augmented by the poorest of the year's product, prices are not liable to advance.

The annual drive of the packers to rid themselves of these undesirable hides is apparent in the easy tone of the market, particularly when the outlook appears bright to move a fair-sized lot. A further concession for such stock is likely as long as it is too large to carry.

Everything is not seriously depressed, however, as noted in the sale of 5000 January native steers at 20 cents, one cent only below the year ago price. This conspicuously marks the difference which a demand makes in a market.

Conditions in the leather market are still inactive, although at times a demand springs up for a certain grade, but buyers are imbued with the idea that during the dull spell accumulation of stocks has softened prices much to their advantage, therefore, when they attempt to transact business they don't find the market where they thought it should be.

As a matter of fact, there is no large surplus of what is known as nine iron sole leather and though light weights are off in prices stocks are commensurate with the demand because many tanneries are closed, partly on account of the difficulty of getting hides.

Calf skin tanners see nothing in the near future which is encouraging. Buying is desultory and prices are soft.

Colors of quality hold prices pretty well and are actually the only brisk spots in the market today. Prime black skins can be bought for \$5.50, perhaps a shade less, but they move slowly at that.

Side upper leather is selling in a small way, but at the tanneries there is activity. Back orders are responsible for this. This does not seem to be just what might be expected when reports from shoe manufacturers are compared with the reports of leather dealers. There is no doubt, however, that the demand is light, and easy spots may be found in grades suitable for civilian footwear.

Low grades of glazed kid are quoted around 30 cents with statements that skins adaptable to children's shoes were bought last week for 24 cents. There is no rush for it, however, even at that price. The business lies more along the better lines, and if colors now in the height of their demand could be guaranteed prompt shipment, a fair quantity of business might be obtained. As a whole, however, the kid market is dull, and quotations favor the buyer.

AVERAGE PROFITS OF U. S. STEEL BIG

From Organization to End of 1917 Earnings for Common Stock More Than 12 Per Cent

From organization to the end of last year the United States Steel Corporation has shown earnings for the common stock averaging more than 12 per cent a year. To the end of 1914 the average surplus for the common stock equaled about 8 per cent. Thus the activity since the beginning of the war brought up the average for the 17 years more than 4 per cent above the pre-war average.

Out of the available surplus the common stockholders have received an average annual distribution of 4.09 per cent; this includes the dividend declared last week and payable to stock of record the latter part of the current month.

The record of earnings available for the common stock and the percentage earned has been:

For P.C.	For P.C.
common earn	common earn
1917 \$19,260,471 39.2	\$20,509,037 4.0
1916 21,612,053 48.1	73,345,937 15.9
1915 50,614,156 9.1	72,308,610 14.3
1914 1,722,909 1.9	43,365,815 8.5
1913 55,397,309 11.0	5,047,852 0.9
1912 29,020,372 5.7	26,012,479 4.9
1911 30,080,020 5.9	54,586,247 10.7
1910 62,187,507 12.5	34,642,309 6.8
1909 53,851,018 10.5	Average 12.2

The surplus available for the common stock in the last two years, equaling 8.7 per cent, was as large as the total earned in the years 1905 to 1915 inclusive, in which period, the aggregate equaled 8.7 per cent on the common.

From the earnings of 87.5 per cent in the last two years the distribution on the common stock has amounted to \$27.75 per share, whereas out of the \$7.7 per cent earned in the former period the distribution was \$3.25 per share. The dividend distribution in the last two years, therefore, has been much more conservative than in the 1905-1915 period.

In other words, the Steel Corporation in the last two years has set aside for the property an amount equal to 61.85 per cent on the common stock, compared with 53.50 per cent in the preceding 11 years.

The continuation of the regular 5 per cent dividend and the 3 per cent extra at the last dividend meeting, therefore, appears conservative when comparison is made with the proportion of earnings distributed to the common stock in previous years.

IMPORTS DURING JANUARY LARGER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Imports of the United States during January were \$235,000,000, an increase of \$7,000,000 over December. Exports during the month showed a falling off of \$80,000,000 from the high figure of \$584,000,000 recorded for December. For seven months ended with January, imports were valued at \$1,634,000,000 as compared with \$1,348,000,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Exports during the seven months' period totaled \$3,448,000,000 as compared with \$3,616,000,000 last year.

PLOWING PROGRESS IN CANADA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Estimates of the Canadian Dominion census and statistics bureau show fall plowing done in Saskatchewan in 1917 was 50 per cent more than 1916. Estimates were compiled on the basis of reports received from correspondents in every part of the Province. The amount of summer fallow prepared in 1917 for 1918 crop is also shown to be considerably more than in the previous year. The total area of land prepared in Saskatchewan during 1917 for 1918 crop is conservatively estimated at 6,134,608 acres.

MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC'S YEAR

The Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917 with these comparisons:

	1917	1916
Gross earnings	\$7,968,192	\$6,961,125
Net earnings	2,129,454	2,029,828
Surplus after divs	1,970	18,732

British Representation

Engineering firms desiring representation in Britain are invited to write to

Henry Lindsay, A. M. I. Mech. E.

40 Silverhill Road, Bradford, Yorks, England

MORE INTEREST IN BOND MARKET

Strength of Liberty Issues the Feature of Last Week's Trading—Other Bonds Are Steady

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The bond market last week was active and generally strong, with several features of special interest. Announcement on Feb. 2 by Secretary McAdoo that the rate of interest on the next issue of treasury certificates of indebtedness to be put out in anticipation of the third Liberty Loan would be 4½ per cent was tantamount to the announcement that the next issue of bonds would also be at that rate. Consequently the Liberty Loan bonds, which previously moved irregularly price-wise because of the uncertainty of the interest rate and many false rumors, firmed up, with each class making a substantial gain on the week's trading. They closed Saturday as follows: 3½s 97.96, 4s 97.23, 4½s 97.38, 5s 96.84, up .88.

As the outstanding Liberty bonds are convertible into any subsequent issue bearing a larger rate of interest, the cause of the advance was apparent. It is the opinion among bankers that the increase in the interest rate will not cause any large amount of liquidation in corporation bonds, as the market has long since discounted the higher rate in government issues, and government control of railroads and the proposed finance corporation will stabilize these issues.

Corporation bonds were noticeably steady throughout the week, with prices fluctuating within very narrow limits. This applies both to industrial and the railroad list, average prices of which were practically unchanged and at the high point of the year. This is encouraging from the standpoint of investors, as it indicates there will be no violent sale of these issues when the new government loan is floated. An exception to the general movement of the market was General Bell Telephone, which gained 1.

Among the railroads, Denver & Rio Grande general 4s gained 1½, while Missouri Pacific 4s lost one point. Good buying was noticed in Pennsylvania Railroad 4s, a popular savings bank issue, which closed at 90½, up ½.

Foreign government loans were relatively inactive during the week, with prices firm. Anglo-French 5s, which usually move in sympathy with war news, closed at 90, up ½, while the rest of the list changed fractionally.

NATIONAL ACME IS DOING WELL

Year of 1917 Fairly Satisfactory—Net Profits \$5,150,000 Before Deduction of Taxes

Considering the unsettled conditions in general business which the United States' entry into the war created, the National Acme Company had a fairly satisfactory year in 1917. It is understood that net profits last year were \$5,150,000 before deduction of income and excess profits taxes. These taxes are estimated at about \$1,350,000.

The company, therefore, last year earned about \$3 a share on its 500,000 shares of stock compared with \$12 a share in 1916 when there were no excess taxes to consider.

The company is one of the largest manufacturers of high grade machine tools in the country. Its specialty is a multiple spindle tool, which is almost universally used. In addition, the company manufactures a great multiplicity of small parts, produced on the tools it manufactures. These parts include bolts, nuts, screws and other machine small metal fittings which are sold to a variety of manufacturers, including some of the biggest automobile concerns in the country.

National Acme is a Cleveland concern, but Boston capital was largely interested in its promotion in January last year when 500,000 shares of stock were taken by the underwriters after the failure of the public offering. The underwriters paid \$40 a share for their stock and have never had opportunity to get out even.

The stock is paying regular \$3 dividends which in 1917 were earned with a margin of nearly \$2,500,000 to the good.

In 1917 the company included as operating expense an item of depreciation of buildings and machinery of more than \$600,000.

Gross business last year was more

than \$17,000,000 and this figure may be exceeded in 1918 judging by the way January and February orders have been coming in. The company does no direct war business but makes machines for a considerable number of companies which have urgent war orders.

The stock in the November slump declined to about \$25 a share but has since recovered to 31 or 32. Cleveland buying by persons close to the management was largely the cause of the recovery.

It will be noted that although share profits in 1917 were 33 per cent less than the previous year the actual decline in net was only about 15 per cent, the difference being accounted for by the interposition of the federal war taxes.

SITUATION IN BALDWIN'S AFFAIRS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Although Baldwin Locomotive Works stockholders might have expected a dividend out of the last year's enormous profits, the management had reasons for writing off so large a sum that only a nominal balance was carried forward to the credit of profit and loss.

The \$15,800,000 so charged off represented little more than "good will," which, although of service to a corporation when it is offered for sale, is of no use to a going concern, being an intangible asset.

The reduction in book value of surplus does not detract from its real value. The unusual earnings of 1917 afforded an opportunity to offset so-called water in the business, which was taken advantage of and the equity for Baldwin common is greater than it would have been had a distribution of the year's profits been made beyond the usual 7 per cent on the preferred stock.

TREASURY BILL INTEREST RAISED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ninety-day British treasury bills which J. P. Morgan & Co. have been offering for sale during the last two weeks at a discount of 5½ per cent, have been raised to a 6 per cent basis. This action is the result of the United States Treasury advancing the rate on certificates of indebtedness from 4 per cent to 4½ per cent, and the general firming up in the local money market recently.

There is a misconception with regard to the weekly offerings of these British treasury bills. Although in accordance with the contract they are limited to a weekly offering of \$15,000,000, it does not follow that this amount is either offered or needed each week. There have only been a few occasions when the week's limit has been offered.

SHIPPING NEWS

In view of the close affiliation between the Cunard, Anchor and Anchor-Donaldson lines, the New England interests of all three companies will, in future, be conducted from a joint office in the Cunard Building, 126 State Street, Boston. It is announced today.

Charles C. Dasey, for many years general agent for the Anchor Line, joins the Boston office in charge of the passenger department of the three lines. The Cunard Line, Anchor Line and Anchor-Donaldson Line have recently opened joint offices in Pittsburgh, Seattle, Vancouver, St. Louis and San Francisco.

Wholesale prices of fresh groundfish at the South Boston fish pier were higher today. Arrivals: Schooners Waltham 60,575 pounds, Athena 46,000, Reading 40,800, Valerie 26,800, and Peerless 6000 flatfish. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$12.50@13, steak cod \$11.25@12.25, market cod \$8.75@13, pollock \$12.25@15.75, and cusk \$7.25. The crew of the Valerie caught about a bushel of large herring on trawls off Chatham Monday.

Gill netters landed 9000 pounds fresh groundfish at Gloucester today and the schooner Benjamin Smith arrived Monday with 50,000 pounds groundfish, according to today's report.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Figures representing Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1918	1917
Exchanges	\$46,323,460	\$39,664,559
Balances	7,960,009	5,312,802

The local United States subtreasury shows a credit balance at the Boston Clearing House today of \$31,088.

CHEVROLET TO DISTRIBUTE STOCK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is officially stated that the Chevrolet Motor Company plans to liquidate by distributing all of its stock of the General Motors Corporation now held in the treasury to the present Chevrolet stockholders together with the 282,684 shares that it is to receive from the General Motors for its plant and assets exclusive of present General Motors stock on the basis of 1.17 shares of General Motors Corporation stock for each share of Chevrolet Motor Company stock now outstanding.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company makes this comparative report for the year ending Dec. 31, last:

	1917	1916
Net profits	\$2,043,229	\$1,028,216
Other income	19,132	29,778
Total	2,062,361	1,057,994
Exp. int. & tax	1,539,957	154,294
Net avail. for div.	1,522,404	903,700
1st pfd div.	344,050	344,050
2nd pfd div.	344,050	344,050
Surplus	\$1,178,354	\$556,600

*Equal to 88.90% on the \$2,000,000 second preferred stock, compared with 27.98% on the same stock in previous year.

†Includes \$300,000 provision for income and war excess profits taxes.

REAL ESTATE

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have leased the ground floor of their building at 1020 Boylston Street, Back Bay, to William A. Heiling and Morris Levy, who are to occupy the premises as separate stores, after extensive improvements and alterations have been made.

The Washington Realty Trust Ltd. has leased for a term of years, the store and basement at 634 Washington Street to Morris Marks, who will occupy the premises with a jewelry store. All of these leases were negotiated through the office of Whitcomb & Co.

WEST END, BRIGHTON & ROXBURY

Caroline A. Benton's estate has conveyed to Grace Hyde, who now resides to J. Chester Hyde, trustee, the premises at 58 Chambers Street, West End, consisting of a 3½-story and basement brick house, together with 1348 square feet of land, all taxed on a valuation of \$10,100. This includes \$5100 on the land.

The estate of Fred F. Cummings, owners of the two-story brick dwelling at 11 Wallingford Street, Brighton, has sold the property to Arthur B. Nash, and he reconveys title to Flora A. Moffatt. There is a land area of 2306 square feet valued at \$600, which is included in the total assessment of \$4600.

Papers have gone to record in the sale of a 2½-story single frame dwelling at 9 Edgell Street, Roxbury. This parcel is conveyed by Adolph Koffinke and wife, to Hilda C. Miller et al. The total assessment is \$3100, with \$800 of the amount on 2800 square feet of land.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

High St., 153-157, Ward 5; F. C. Welch; alter store and lofts.
Summer St., 75-81, corner 3-5 Kingston St.; Ward 5; James S. Codman, et al, trs; alter stores and offices.
Clifton St., 83-85, Ward 12; Ward Lincoln; alter tenements.
Huntington Ave., 47, corner Exeter St.; Ward 7; Whipple estate; alter hotel.
Hanover St., 187, Ward 5; A. Squillacioti; alter store.
Fleet St., 26-30, Ward 5; Benjamin Pisco; alter tenements.
Washington St., 326-328, Ward 19; Norfolk Lodge L. O. O. F.; alter stores and hall.
Massachusetts Ave., 495; Ward 7; Arthur W. Cole, T. M. James; alter store and tenements.
Silver St., 202, Ward 9; Frank Skinner; alter tenements.
Arlington St., 5, Ward 8; Harry A. Estabrook; alter store and tenements.
Milk St., 65-67, Ward 5; Equitable Trust Co.; alter offices and stores.

SECRETS KNOWN BY THE PACKERS

Evidence Is Given at Inquiry to Show That Swift & Co. Was Informed of Appointments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Francis J. Heney, attorney for the Federal Trade Commission, at the resumption of the packers' hearings in Chicago on Monday read letters principally from Swift & Co., and from the president of this house, Louis F. Swift in particular, indicative that the packers had enjoyed early and confidential information on the appointment by Herbert C. Hoover of J. B. Cotton, chief of the meat division in the Food Administration which has the regulation of the packers' profits and other details in charge, and of other moves in the Food Administration of importance to the packing houses, sometimes before important government officials concerned were informed.

Mr. Heney read also a letter of Louis F. Swift to a brother in Washington, Charles H. Swift, informing him that certain utterances of his meant for the public, namely that Swift & Co. was in favor of maximum prices were simply "gallery play." The letter, dated May 10, 1917, reads as follows:

"Dear Brother—Referring to my telegram of this morning, and to the attached copy of letter, some of this is gallery play, when we say we are in favor of maximum prices, but I repeat that it is the only proper thing to do, and I believe that it is possible to follow it out if the Government wants to. I am well satisfied that they do not want to and are not going to. At the same time it does not make any difference—I mean our public announcement."

The close touch the packers maintained with the progress of moves in the Food Administration was brought out in a memorandum read by Mr. Heney which had been sent Louis F. Swift, May 15, 1917, announcing that President Wilson had overruled Secretary Houston and agreed to make Herbert Hoover Food Administrator with full power in his own department.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 25

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—E. H. Lippman; U. S. Atlanta—Mr. Sibley of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Atlanta—S. J. Cohen; U. S. Charleston, S. C.—H. Fecker; U. S. Detroit—Edward C. Snell; U. S. Evansville, Ind.—A. C. Schmitt; U. S. New York—Mr. Schney; not registered.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St. Philadelphia—W. A. Ickler of N. Snellenberg & Co.; Adams.
San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex.
Savannah—Joseph Berg of National Shoe Co.; Essex.
Savannah—N. Bluestein; U. S. Savannah—N. Freeman; U. S. Scranton, Pa.—J. M. Temko of J. M. Temko Shoe Co.; U. S.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

A Business Proposition

to American and English Manufacturers BUILD YOUR FACTORY AT QUEENBOROUGH ENGLAND'S FREE CARGO PORT

Queenborough is within 48 miles of London by rail and 40 miles by water. By Royal Charter goods enter Queenborough free of all port dues. Cargoes loaded at Queenborough enter the Port of London free of port dues. Thousands of pounds per annum are thus saved by manufacturers. Queenborough possesses good deep water and barge piers. Also excellent shipping and railway service.

Queenborough is the port to serve the entire Continent. It offers exceptional facilities for the development of Continental trade and British distribution.

ALL SITES ARE FREEHOLD Prices, particulars and plans (No. 17) sent free on application. WILLIAM H. APPLETON 40, Old Broad Street LONDON, ENGLAND

Winchester Repeating Arms Company

One-Year 7% Gold Notes

Due March 1, 1919

Denominations: \$500 and \$1,000

The Winchester Repeating Arms Co. has since 1867 been manufacturing the well-known Winchester sporting rifles and ammunition, and is in addition engaged on large contracts for the United States Government.

The Company now has on hand over \$8,000,000 in cash which with the proceeds of this issue will pay off the \$16,000,000 Notes maturing March 1, 1918.

It is estimated that the business of the Company in the current year will be from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Mr. J. E. Otterson, Vice-President and General Manager of the Company, has written us a letter (of which copies may be obtained at our office), setting forth, in detail, the condition of the Company.

Having sold over three-fourths of this issue, we offer the balance At 99½ and interest to yield over 7½

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. 17 Wall Street NEW YORK 115 Devonshire Street BOSTON, MASS.

Next Liberty Loan

WE OFFER FOR SALE United States Treasury

4½% Certificates of Indebtedness

Denominations \$1000 \$5000 \$10,000

The attention of the public is called to the desirability of these certificates as an investment and as a means of anticipating subscriptions to the next Liberty Loan.

The National Shawmut Bank of Boston 40 WATER STREET BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PENN APPEARS TO BE SURE WINNER

Meets Yale Tonight While Princeton Plays Dartmouth in the Intercollegiate Basketball League Championship Series

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pennsylvania	7	0	1.000
Princeton	4	2	.666
Cornell	4	3	.571
Yale	3	3	.500
Columbia	2	5	.285
Dartmouth	0	7	.000

With a record of seven straight victories and only three more games to play, one of which will be against the Dartmouth College five, the University of Pennsylvania now appears to be a sure winner of the Intercollegiate Basketball League championship title for 1918. The Red and Blue is scheduled to meet Yale at New Haven this evening while the Princeton variety will be facing Dartmouth at Hanover, N.H., in the other league game scheduled for this evening.

Of this evening's games, the Pennsylvania-Yale contest will be the one most closely watched. These two teams met at Philadelphia Jan. 19 and the Red and Blue won by a score of 23 to 15. At that time Pennsylvania was playing without Capt. J. L. Martin and as he is now back in the line-up, the Penn five should be stronger than when the previous game was played. Yale, also, is showing improved form over its earlier work and as the game will be played on the Ellis' court, it should be a pretty hard-fought contest.

Princeton should have little difficulty in winning from Dartmouth. The Tigers are especially anxious to take this game as they still have a name to play with the University of Pennsylvania and figure that they are still in the running. Dartmouth showed a surprising improvement at Philadelphia last Saturday, when it held the leaders to a 26 to 20 score, and the Green may spring a surprise on the Orange and Black this evening.

G. E. Sweeney of the Pennsylvania five still retains his place at the top of the list of individual scorers, having added 25 points to his total since it was last printed. He now has a total of 78 points, made from 13 field goals and 52 from the foul line. De Forest Van Slyck of Yale is second with 14 field goals and 39 from the foul line for a total of 67. C. J. Stewart of Cornell has moved up into third place with a total of 59, having made 20 field goals and 19 from the foul line. R. M. Trimble Jr. of the Princeton five is credited with having made the largest number of field goals with 21, but he is fifth on the list. Sweeney's 52 goals from the foul line is the best in this department of scoring. The full list follows:

Player and college	Goals	Total
G. E. Sweeney, Penn.	13	78
De Forest Van Slyck, Yale	14	67
C. J. Stewart, Cornell	20	59
C. J. Latour, Columbia	9	34
R. M. Trimble Jr., Princeton	21	74
L. B. Flynn, Princeton	9	32
H. H. Tripp, Cornell	13	38
Charles Farrer, Columbia	16	32
W. G. T. Shedd, Yale	15	30
L. R. Davis, Penn.	14	28
R. L. Larson, Dartmouth	10	27
A. M. Stannard, Penn.	12	24
H. B. Peck, Penn.	12	24
J. C. Taylor Jr., Princeton	11	23
N. N. Alexander Jr., Colm	7	23
T. E. Minasian, Cornell	10	20
W. S. Gray Jr., Princeton	10	20
G. Stradella, Yale	9	19
F. D. Johnson, Dartmouth	9	18
W. M. Kendall, Cornell	8	18
H. J. Horne, Princeton	8	18
T. J. Farrell Jr., Columbia	3	11
R. P. Hutchinson, Dart.	8	16
R. L. Hamill, Yale	8	16
C. E. Hinkley, Cornell	5	15
J. M. Mitchell, Penn.	6	12
H. J. Karr, Cornell	5	10
P. S. Dean Jr., Dartmouth	3	8
R. H. Allen, Cornell	6	12
J. L. Martin, Cornell	6	12
J. A. Newman, Columbia	4	8
J. M. Campbell, Cornell	4	8
T. H. Answorth, Dart.	3	6
Leo Tomber, Columbia	3	6
N. A. Augur, Yale	3	6
C. F. Muiridge, Dart.	3	6
P. S. Sample, Dartmouth	2	4
Wildie Bushby, Yale	2	4
J. Horvath, Columbia	2	4
R. J. Baker, Yale	1	2
E. E. Blue, Princeton	1	2
H. E. Hamon, Penn.	1	2

ATHLETIC NOTES

John Farmer, an outfielder for the Portland Club of the Pacific Coast League, has been purchased by the Cleveland American League Club.

University of Detroit is to return to intercollegiate baseball and track competition this spring. Roy Campbell who is now coaching the basketball players will coach the other teams.

J. J. McCaffrey, president of the Toronto Club of the International League, expects that organization to have a championship race this summer although the circuit may be reduced to six clubs.

President C. H. Weegman of the Chicago National League Baseball Club is said to have notified all of his players who have not yet signed 1918 contracts that they will have to sign before the squad goes to spring training camp at Pasadena, Cal., or quit the team.

WING WISS MEDAL CONTEST

PINEBURST, N. C.—Fifty-six players participated in a team match and handicap medal score contest of the Tin Whistles golf tournament Monday. The medal score contest was won by D. G. Wing of Brax Burn, L. D. Pierce of Brax Burn, handicap 7, tied for second prize at 74 net, with J. R. Towie, Calumet, a high handicap man.

PITTSBURGH IS VICTOR IN GAME

Defeats Wanderers Hockey Club in Fast National Hockey Contest by a Score of 4 to 2

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh A. A.	7	0	1.000
Wanderers Hockey Club	2	4	.333
Charlestown Navy Yard	1	2	.333
Arena Hockey Club	2	6	.250

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In one of the fastest and best hockey games ever seen in this city, the Pittsburgh A. A. hockey team defeated the fast Wanderers Hockey Club on the St. Nicholas rink Monday night, by a score of 4 to 2. Only the splendid defense of the local seven prevented a much larger score from being made.

This victory makes the seventh consecutive win for the Pittsburgh team in the National Hockey League series, and their record remains free from defeat. The summary is as follows:

PITTSBURGH A. A. WANDERERS			
J. McCormick, L.W.	L.W.	McKenno	
L. McCormick, C.	C.	Smith	
Drury, F.	F.	Boach	
McGrimmon, F.W.	F.W.	Crovat	
Nagle, C.	C.	McCarthy	
Madden, P.	P.	Duffesne	
Feller, C.	C.	Lewis	

Score: Pittsburgh A. A., Wanderers Hockey Club 2. Goals—McGrimmon 2, L. McCormick, Madden for Pittsburgh; McKennon, Roach for Wanderers. Referee—J. W. McGrath. Time—20-minute halves.

PLAY FOURTH TIE GAME IN SERIES

Medford High and Melrose Sevens Clash in Interscholastic League Contest—2 to 2 Finish

The fourth tie game in the interscholastic Hockey League series was played Monday afternoon at the Boston Arena, when the Medford High and Melrose high sevens struggled through two 15-minute periods and two five-minute overtime periods to a 2-to-2 finish. It was the third draw game for Medford this season, the others being with Cambridge Latin and Newton High.

The contest was free from roughness, and at times was fast and interesting, but the officiating was so inefficient that off-side plays and forward passes were repeatedly made by the players. The first goal credited to the Melrose team in the opening session was made possible when Captain Sanford took the puck off-side and then passed almost directly ahead to Walter Monecan who counted.

Capt. Leon Furr was the only Medford man who played up to standard. Charles Donnellan, the clever Medford center man, made several individual dashes down the rink but his direction was poor. The first goal, by Furr, made in three minutes of play in the first half, was the result of a speedy dash down the rink and a splendid drive into the net.

The next scoring play was the only instance in the game where the Medford men teamed up. Donnellan rushed down the side and, drawing the Melrose defense over in his direction, passed to Sanford who netted the rubber.

A feature of the game was the splendid exhibition of goal tending by A. J. Campbell, who substituted for Frank Vye, the Medford regular goal-tender, early in the first half. Campbell made several spectacular stops of seemingly sure tallies and played a brilliant game.

Both teams had chances to score in the two overtime periods, but clever goal tending prevented any additional scores.

WEINBERG TRIAL IS AGAIN POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The trial of Israel Weinberg for complicity in the San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb outrage, which, after many postponements at the request of the district attorney, had been set for Monday before Superior Judge George H. Cabanis, was again deferred by the dropping of the two indictments against him that were held in Judge Cabanis' department. This step was taken by the district attorney when Judge Cabanis refused to grant further delay. This leaves four other indictments against Weinberg for the same offense in other departments of the Superior Court. He has been once tried and acquitted. Trial for all defendants is now set for March 16.

No action will be taken by Governor Stephens in regard to granting Thomas J. Mooney a new trial, as has been requested by the Federal Commission, until the State Supreme Court has acted upon Mooney's appeal.

BOSTON NATIONALS SECURE JAMES SMITH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—James Smith, substitute infielder of the New York National League Baseball Club, was released Monday to the Boston Nationals. Smith was sent to Boston to complete the recent three-cornered deal of the New York, Boston and Chicago National League clubs in which New York obtained Second Baseman Lawrence Doyle and Pitcher J. M. Barnes. Boston received Second Baseman C. L. Herzog and Pitcher G. A. Tyler went to Chicago.

Herzog and Smith alternated at second base for the New York Nationals last season.

BASEBALL TO START AT COLUMBIA TODAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Winter baseball practice is scheduled to start at Columbia University this afternoon when the candidates report for the first time to Coach Andrew Coakley. Candidates for the position of pitcher and catcher have been doing a little exercising during the past two weeks, but the candidates for the other positions have not yet done any training. Coach Coakley will probably build the Blue and White varsity nine around M. J. Buonaguro, who has been the star shortstop of the team during the past two years. Columbia seems to be well fixed for pitchers as the coach expects to have the services of H. B. Hough, Koenig and probably Farrell, all of whom were with the squad last year. Ackerman is the only veteran backstop, but three or four likely candidates have appeared for that position.

IOWA GYMNASIIC TEAM PROMISING

With Four Veterans Back State University Expects to Make Strong Showing in the Western Conference Championships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
IOWA CITY, Ia.—With four veterans back out of the State University of Iowa gymnast team faces what will probably be one of the best seasons in its history. Two of the men are liable to draft, but the other four are in the enlisted reserve corps and will not be called out until the season is over, anyway.

The team this year is composed of P. F. Bender '18, captain, C. E. Ewen '19, C. F. Young '19, C. F. Kuehnle '19, L. P. Geiger '19, and A. H. Hanapel '19. Captain Bender has been on the team for three years and will graduate this June. Ewen, Young and Kuehnle were on the team last year, but the last two named, Geiger and Hanapel, are entirely new at the game.

The different teams working on each piece of apparatus will be as follows: Horizontal bar—Bender, Ewen and Kuehnle; parallel bars—Bender, Ewen and either Young or Hanapel; horse—Bender, Ewen and either Geiger or Hanapel; flying rings—Bender, Young and Kuehnle; tumbling—Bender, Ewen and either Young or Geiger; club swinging—Hanapel. Captain Bender, working at everything but the clubs, will work for individual honors this year.

The men have been working all winter and have shown remarkable improvement, according to Coach F. L. Wheeler. They are doing much more difficult feats than last year, and form is improving every day. Especially remarkable is the work of Hanapel, who never had a club in his hands until last November, and who has developed since that time into a club swinger of the best conference caliber. The different feats have already been decided upon and learned. The time every day from now on will be given over to perfecting the rhythm and getting the form down as smooth as possible.

No schedule has as yet been arranged, and it is doubtful if there will be more than one meet. The annual state meet has been practically abandoned. The team will be sent to the annual meet of the Western Intercollegiate Gymnastic, Wrestling and Fencing Association about the second week in March, and it is possible that dual or triangular meet may be arranged with some other teams within the State.

Prospects for next year's team are especially good. Bender will graduate and Kuehnle will probably be drafted, but Ewen and Hanapel, who have enlisted in the engineering reserve corps, and Young and Geiger, who are in the dental reserve corps, will not be called until they have completed their courses. Every man on the team this year except Bender is a junior.

AMATEUR CLUBS OFFER SERVICES

National Baseball Association Will Provide Games for Soldiers' and Sailors' Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—At a meeting of the National Amateur Baseball Association held here resolutions were adopted proffering the service of the association in providing baseball games for the soldiers and sailors' camps throughout the country. This offer was embodied in a telegram sent by President J. H. Lowery, at Indianapolis, to the headquarters of the Commission on Training Camp Activities. Five of the cities in the association have army camps in or near them. They are Louisville, Houston, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Indianapolis.

President Lowery reported that his peace negotiations with the National Amateur Baseball Federation were progressing favorably and that he had been invited to send a representative to the annual meeting of that organization.

Reports of the several cities showed that the enrollment of clubs had suffered severely from the enlistment of men in the military service. Plans were considered to interest park commissioners and business men in all cities to lend active support to amateur baseball.

OHIO SPRINGS BIG SURPRISE

Buckeyes Defeat Northwestern University at Basketball in the Western Conference Series

WESTERN CONFERENCE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Northwestern	4	2	.666
Minnesota	4	2	.666
Wisconsin	3	2	.600
Indiana	3	2	.600
Purdue	4	3	.571
Illinois	4	5	.444
Chicago	4	4	.500
Ohio State	4	4	.500
Iowa	3	5	.375
Michigan	0	8	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—The Ohio State University basketball team spoiled Northwestern University's chances for the championship of the Western Conference, when it downed the Purple here Monday night by a score of 30 to 24.

It was one of the best games put up by the Buckeyes this year, who went into the game to redeem themselves after the defeat last Friday at the hands of the Purdue University team and were successful in their efforts. Close guarding by the Buckeyes who watched the veteran Purple players clash was the secret of the Ohio victory.

The visitors displayed some pretty passing and despite the close guarding of the Buckeyes were able to come from the first half with the lead of 21 to 15 score. Only once in the early part of this half was the Ohio team in the lead. The remarkable guarding of the John coached five was shown in the second half, when the Northwestern men were held to but one field goal which came eight minutes after the beginning of the period. But one other point from a foul throw was cornered by the Purple during the entire half.

Forward J. C. Francis was the star of the contest. He caged eight goals from the foul line and four field baskets. His floor work was very brilliant. Center R. D. Kennedy made three field shots and played well in the passing department. E. T. Wellner's two long shots from near the center of the floor were hard for Northwestern's five and help put Ohio in the lead for good.

R. Marquardt and Lloyd Ellingwood played the best game for Northwestern, the first getting four, and the second three field goals. The visiting team fought to the limit throughout the game, and were hard for the Ohio men to watch. The Ohio team, however, outthought the fighting Purple machine in the second half, after the visitors had pretty well spent their energy.

It was the last home western conference game for the Buckeyes this season. The Ohio team is composed of four sophomores and one junior, and will journey to Ann Arbor next Monday to play the University of Michigan five. If Ohio wins, it will give them an even break for the season in the conference. The summary:

OHIO STATE NORTHWESTERN			
Matheny, L.F.	Ellingwood	Francis, J.C.	Geiger, L.P.
Kennedy, R.D.	Wheeler, H.	Wellner, E.T.	Marquardt, R.
Underhill, W.	Underhill, W.	Underhill, W.	Underhill, W.
Underhill, W.	Underhill, W.	Underhill, W.	Underhill, W.
Underhill, W.	Underhill, W.	Underhill, W.	Underhill, W.
Underhill, W.	Underhill, W.	Underhill, W.	Underhill, W.
Underhill, W.	Underhill, W.	Underhill, W.	Underhill, W.
Underhill, W.	Underhill, W.	Underhill, W.	Underhill, W.
Underhill, W.	Underhill, W.	Underhill, W.	Underhill, W.

MINNESOTA FIVE DEFEATS ILLINOIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—University of Minnesota defeated the University of Illinois from the Western Conference Basketball championship race by administering a defeat Monday evening, 35 to 32. The hopes of the Gophers for the title are dimmer, however, for Capt. H. W. Gillen, second ranking point scorer in the conference, will be out of the game the remainder of the season.

The contest was a close one in the first half, Illinois starting off with clock-like play, centering in E. W. Anderson, and scoring five points before their opponents got well started. Massing of its men in defense and improving its accuracy in long passes, Minnesota stopped the onslaught, and ended the period two points in the lead, 16 to 14.

The work of Captain Anderson on the floor and in his free throws was brilliant, and he was the high point scorer of the game. N. W. Kingsley starred for Minnesota, getting five field goals and more than holding his own at the tipoff. The Gopher offense did not suffer greatly when M. E. Lawler substituted for Gillen and R. S. Platon for A. Schoreder.

MINNESOTA ILLINOIS			
Arnold, L.	W. Vall	Gillen, H.W.	Ingwersen
Kingsley, N.W.	Kingsley, N.W.	Kingsley, N.W.	Kingsley, N.W.
Kingsley, N.W.	Kingsley, N.W.	Kingsley, N.W.	Kingsley, N.W.
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Kingsley, N.W.	Kingsley, N.W.	Kingsley, N.W.	Kingsley, N.W.

MRS. SCHELL LEADS GOLF PLAY
BELLFAIR, Fla.—Mrs. C. E. Schell of Cincinnati, won the qualifying round of the women's championship golf match begun here Monday, with a card of 98. She played both nines in 49. Two others, Miss Florence Bradley and Mrs. W. A. Alexander of Chicago, with 99, were the only ones besides the medal winner to get below the 100 mark. Miss Harriette Shepard, Hartford, Conn., made 103.

MAINE COLLEGES PLAN BASEBALL

Bowdoin, Bates, Colby and the University of Maine Will Have Their Candidates for Battery Positions Out Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me.—With the call for indoor battery practice of the baseball candidates of the four Maine state colleges—Bates, Bowdoin, Colby and the University of Maine—coming within a month, definite policies are being adopted by the athletic boards of the institutions and what seemed unlikely a short time ago in regard to professional coaches has taken a turn, and probably three if not all of the colleges will engage coaches for their teams for the coming season.

Bates, which lost its athletic director, R. D. Purington within the past month, may secure the services of H. D. Lord, formerly of the Boston and Chicago American League teams, to take care of baseball at the Lewiston institution. Lord played last summer at third base for the Portland team in the Eastern League and has been approached with an offer from the Lewiston authorities, but as yet has not made a decision. He would make a capable man and without doubt is one of the best equipped in this section, with the possible exception of W. F. Carrigan who lives in Lewiston.

Bowdoin's athletic council met recently and decided to mail Benjamin Houser, former big-league player and a scout for Manager Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics in recent years, a contract. Houser has been at Bowdoin for the past two seasons, turned out a championship team there in 1917, and the prospects are that he will be back at Brunswick handling the reins for another season.

At the University of Maine, the athletic board has elected Monte Cross, for many years a Philadelphia American player and who has handled the interests of the University of Maine on the diamond for the past two years. Cross is a fine coach and has developed several men within the last three years who have made good in later playing. He recommended O. C. Lawry to the Athletics and Lawry is still on the club's list, although traded to Baltimore last year. His answer to the figure named by the Maine athletic board is much wanted.

At present Colby is the only college within the State confines which will probably go through the season without the services of a first-class coach. Last year saw the same situation and Colby's team was handled by Graduate Manager Irwin, who with Capt. Elect Lincoln Heyes will look after its interests this year.

Battery candidates will report about the first of March to their captains and work will be started. Capt. Ralph Wentworth at University of Maine, Capt. R. W. Pendleton at Bowdoin, Captain Heyes at Colby and Captain Talbot at Bates will supervise training until the arrival of coaches.

FEW TRACK MEN OUT AT HARVARD

Only About Thirty Candidates Report to Coach W. F. Donovan for Spring Practice

Prospects of turning out strong varsity add freshman track teams at Harvard University this spring are today considered very doubtful, as only about 30 men reported to Coach W. F. Donovan at Soldiers Field, Boston, Monday afternoon, for the first practice work.

Harvard has for some years been noted for the lack of candidates for the field events, and yesterday found this scarcity even more pronounced than ever before, and unless some new candidates appear for these events during the next few days, the Crimson will not win many points in this department of competition.

B. Lewis '20, captain of the freshman cross-country team last year, and D. J. Duggan '20 are tested distance runners out for the varsity. L. B. Evans '20, C. R. Larabee '19, J. F. Linder '20, and F. F. Williams '20 may be depended upon in the sprints, and C. F. Batchelder '20 in the weights.

The freshmen so far have shown more interest than the upperclassmen, a considerable number of promising candidates reporting for the first light workout. Although a long schedule is being planned for the 1921 team, no positive announcements have been made, save that the Worcester Academy meet, recently announced as arranged for March 2, is fixed for March 16, and it is certain that a meet will be staged May 25 with Yale at New Haven. Plans are also being laid for a freshman intercollegiate meet under the auspices of the I. C. A. A. A. to take place about May 11.

E. C. Mott-Smith '21 of Honolulu, Hawaii, was elected captain of the freshman swimming team at a meeting held Monday night. He has been showing up well in practice in the 50-yard dash and the relay.

NEW INDUSTRIES FOR ENGINEERING TRADES

LONDON, England.—The Minister of Reconstruction, Dr. Addison, has appointed a committee of 14 manufacturers and business men, with the Hon. H. D. McLaren, M. P., C. B. E., as chairman, to consider the provision of new industries for the engineering trades.

The duties of the new committee will be to compile a list of the articles suitable for manufacture by British engineers which were either not made in the United Kingdom or were made in insufficient quantities, and for which there is likely to be a demand after the war. The list is to be classified in three groups: articles that can be made (1) by women, (2) by men and women, (3) by skilled men, and is to show the industries to which such new manufactures could most suitably be attached.

The committee is also to make recommendations as to the establishment and development of these industries by the transfer of labor or machines, or by other measures; also as to how such transfer could best be made and what organization would be needed for the purpose with due regard to securing the cooperation of labor.

To give help on this side of the work a labor advisory panel is being formed, consisting of representatives of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers, and of women. With this panel the committee will work in cooperation on questions concerning labor.

The need for such a list of articles and for some organized effort to make them at home, it is stated, has been amply shown by the war, which revealed the country's dependency on many countries, even the enemy, for articles vital to its industries and even to its war equipment. "Rush" orders to many countries were necessary before they could be obtained, and but for these special efforts, and for favorable circumstances which enabled the articles to be imported, the country would have had to go short.

The committee has already covered some of the preliminary ground of its inquiry, and lists of imported engineering articles have been compiled from information supplied by merchants, trade associations and others. The lists embrace hundreds of articles ranging from the biggest engineering tools down to smallest accessories. It will be for the committee to inquire as to which of all these articles may, with advantage, be made at home, having regard to all the conditions and considerations governing their manufacture.

GRENAD THROWING AS VARSITY SPORT

To Replace the Javelin Throw on List of Track and Field Events in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Grenade throwing as a varsity sport will be introduced in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association this spring, according to the decision of the graduate committee in charge of the "big ten" sports, at an official meeting here Monday. Two tests will be made in the grenade throwing events, one for accuracy, the other for distance.

The innovation has the earnest recommendation of Capt. Lewis Omer, former athletic director at Northwestern University, who is now in charge of athletics at the Camp Grant national army cantonment. The coaches of the conference will draw a code of rules for the sport. It probably will replace the javelin throw on the list of track and field events.

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C. R. CORTELLI, Manager

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

David Baird of Camden, N. J., who has been named by Governor Edge to be temporary occupant of the post of Junior United States Senator until the New Jersey Legislature meets in November, has long been prominent as a Republican leader of the "Old Guard" type. Born in County Derry, Ireland, and brought to the United States when a lad, he grew up in Maryland, working as a farm hand. Later he settled in Camden. He is of the self-made type, owing his success in business and politics to his native ability, energy, and ambition. He has served on county commissions, and has been a sheriff and a member of the State Board of Assessors. He has been a delegate to Republican national conventions, and for many years has been the leading figure in the party in "South Jersey." He stands pledged, by his formal letter to Governor Edge accepting the nomination, to a policy of hearty support of the President during the war.

Lady Frances Balfour, who delivered an interesting address in London, recently, on the value of the municipal vote and the need that women voters should make full use of it, has, for some time, taken a prominent part in the woman suffrage movement in England. She holds the position of president of the London Society of National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and is an effective speaker. Lady Frances is the author of the "Memoir of Lady Victoria Campbell," which was published in 1911.

Charles F. Brooker of Ansonia, Conn., one of the five men who are representing capital and employers of labor on the commission of 10, which is now in session in Washington, defining, if possible, a modus vivendi under which the industrial forces of the United States will agree to act during the war, if not afterward, is at the head of one of the largest firms making ammunition supplies in the country. He also has been high in the official councils of the Republican Party, serving not only on the Connecticut State Committee, but also on the National Committee, for many years, and in the latter body on the executive committee. Any decision, therefore, that he may be party to will have more than ordinary significance. Mr. Brooker is a native of Litchfield, Conn., whose success has been won in the field of manufacturing in a region of the country where the inventive talent of the population is extraordinarily high, and where industry and use of technical skill have brought about concentration of manufacturing power and efficiency.

Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, U. S. N., recently given that title temporarily by President Wilson, is a naval captain who is credited with having devised and developed the "smoke screen" tactics for the oil burning craft of the navy. He is a Texan by birth who was sent to Annapolis from Arkansas in 1881. It was his good fortune to be on the battleship Oregon when she made her memorable rapid flight cruise around the Horn from the Pacific to the Atlantic as she was rushed to aid in the battle of Santiago, off Cuba, in the Spanish War. He had a prominent part in the fight with the Spanish fleet. Much of his service has been in Pacific waters and he has several times been commissioned to execute important transfers of craft from ocean to ocean prior to the building of the canal. More recently he has had his turn as superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Herbert L. Pratt of Brooklyn, N. Y., an important official of the Standard Oil Company, with much experience in finance, carried on on a large scale and by up-to-date methods, is to head the civilian staff of the American expeditionary force in France that, by General Pershing's request, is to administer the army canteens. Mr. Pratt will have under him a staff of men trained in administration of the chain-store systems that have flourished in the United States, and also a group of first-class accountants. The amount of the business to be organized, systematized and administered by this group of men reached, during the month of December, \$4,000,000.

Professor Frank Dean Tabbs of Bates College, Lewiston, Me., who has aroused the college and the local public by alleged pro-German utterances, is a teacher of the natural sciences, a lecturer on his travels, and a man who has taught in schools and colleges as widely separated as Mexico, Argentine Republic, Kansas and Maine. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., and then went to teach in a missionary college in Puebla, Mexico, from which post he passed to Mercedes in the Argentine Republic, where he taught theology in a Protestant training school for ministers. Later he served as professor and as acting president in the Kansas Wesleyan University. He has taught geology and astronomy at Bates College since 1907.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

Word for United States "Regulars"

THE OREGONIAN (Portland, Ore.)

Where would the United States have been in its war preparations without the regular army? Upon him the Government relied to impart the military art to the millions of raw material which will do the fighting, including the new recruits enrolled during the Mexican scare, there were only 100,000 regulars when the war began, and they became teachers of the new army and of new officers. The demand for them in this capacity was so great that the first division sent to France, though of the regular army, included a larger proportion of green men than the divisions which followed. The American people should rejoice that Congress has had the sense to retain the skeleton of an army with which they began. To that skeleton they owe their ability to send an army of respectable size to France within a year after the declaration of war, for upon that skeleton the new army is being built.

Uniting New England

BOSTON GLOBE—The rest of the country has long been accustomed to regard New England as a unit geographically. We, who live east of the Hudson, are much alive to the differences between Massachusetts, Maine, and the rest of the family. Under the leadership of Governor McCall, and especially since the United States entered the war, the New England States have been acting more and more as a unit politically. The New England governors trooping together for conferences in Boston or Washington, for an inaugural or an official welcome, has become a familiar scene in our political theater. The practical value of this concerted action is considerable. The governors are now considering together the development of the port of Boston as it affects, not Boston or Massachusetts alone, but the whole industrial well-being of the New England States. From such common action New England interests have nothing to lose and much to gain. With six separate political establishments east of the Berkshires and Lake Champlain there is certain to be much duplication of effort, and hence some friction of local interests. The more teamwork we can encourage on the part of our governors the better shall we serve the national interests and our own.

Ships and Wheat

NEW YORK TIMES—Japan's merchant marine has grown rapidly during the war. Last year 69 new merchantmen were launched. The Government plans shipyard improvements which will permit the construction of 250 more in 12 months. Some of the Dutch ships chartered to our War Trade Board will bring Australian wheat to San Francisco or New York, but delivery of it, or of American wheat which it releases, in Europe, will be long delayed. Japan could have aided her war partners during the past year by carrying wheat to them from Australia. It is not too

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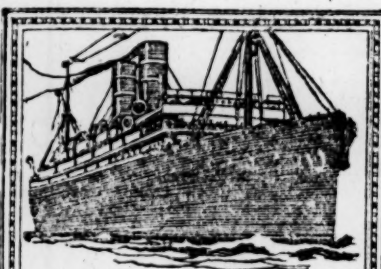
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WINNIPEG AND THE JITNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Autos for hire known as "jitneys" may disappear from the streets of Winnipeg if the city is granted the power to license, control, regulate or prohibit jitneys by the Provincial Legislature. The Winnipeg Street Railway is in a precarious position financially, due to the competition of jitneys on the most lucrative routes and also by the decrease in population by enlistment. Winnipeg and Vancouver are the only two Canadian cities where jitneys are in practical competition with the street railways. Vancouver will soon abolish them. The Mayor of Winnipeg held two public meetings, recently, to permit the citizens to express their opinions for and against the continuance of the jitney. Several speakers pointed out that 5 per cent of the earnings of the street railway is placed in the city coffers, and in addition the street railway contributes \$200,000 per year toward the upkeep of the streets. The consensus of opinion was that the street railway was a public service that the city could not do without. The decision of the City Council to seek legislation which will give full authority over the jitneys came on after these conferences of the councillors and citizens.

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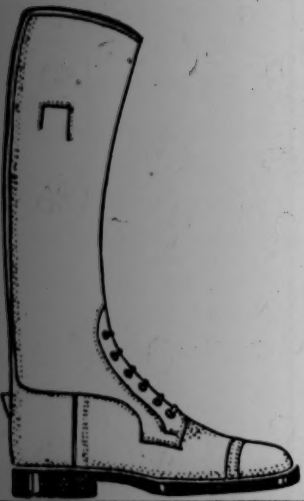
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MARGARET ANGLIN IN EURIPIDES' "MEDEA"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"Medea" of Euripides, with Margaret Anglin, at Carnegie Hall. Presented by the Symphony Society of New York. Gilbert Murray translation. Special music composed by Walter Damrosch. The cast: Nurse of Medea—Margaret Hoffman; Children of Jason and Medea—Rose Bickoff, Mildred Maloney; Attendant on the children—Alfred Fisher; Leader—Florence Wollers; Women of Corinth—Diantha Pattison, Alice Martin, Eleanor Hutchison, Rachel Morton Harris, Mrs. R. Brown, Helen Levinson, Esther M. Waterman, Elizabeth Lennox, Oey Shoff, Meta Hejerman, Marthena Barrie, Solveig La Mard, Bathsheba Askowith, Mary Jordan.

Medea—Margaret Anglin. Jason, ruler of Corinth—Mitchell Harris; Jason, King of Athens—Benjamin Kauser; Messenger—Marc Loebel. The New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor; First soloist, Mary Jordan; second soloist, Rachel Morton Harris. Settings designed by Livingston Platt. Play produced by Miss Anglin. Howard Lindsay, director.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Anglin announces that on account of the success of the Greek plays in Carnegie Hall she will temporarily suspend her season in "Billeted," at the Fulton, on March 6, repeating her performance of "Medea" at Carnegie Hall on Thursday afternoon, March 7; and on Friday night, March 8, she will give the third performance of Sophocles' "Electra."

The success of Miss Anglin's experiment with the classics is a renewed proof, if proof were needed, that there is a public of considerable proportions ever ready to support worthy things in the theater. This should bring Miss Anglin close to the fulfillment of her ambition to establish her own company in New York for a yearly season of repertory in Shakespearean and modern comedy, with an excursion now and then into Elizabethan and Greek tragedy.

The list of her productions of the past four years, indeed, reads like the prospectus of an established resident theater, instead of the single-handed effort of an ambitious actress to present worth-while things under the trying conditions of touring. These productions include: "Electra," "Medea," "Antigone," "Antony and Cleopatra," "As You Like It," "Taming of the Shrew," "Twelfth Night," "Lady Windermere's Fan," "A Woman of No Importance." In addition she has produced several light comedies by contemporary English and American writers.

For the presentation in Carnegie Hall Miss Anglin has adapted "Medea" for performance indoors, as she adapted "Electra," using scenic, lighting and stage management devices of the modern stage in a manner that does not essential violence to the spirit of the Greek original. When Medea rushed into Jason's house to slay her children, the great bronze gates closed behind her and the chorus crowded against the bars with arms uplifted in futile protest. This sympathetic modern handling of the scene was highly effective and unquestionably helped, with other "harmonizations," to keep the ancient play in contact with its present audience. In the same way lighting was used to reflect the transitions of emotion at the climax, as when the neutral tone behind the gates changed to crimson while Medea was within. Later Jason, having returned to discover the fate of his children, stood silhouetted against this oblong of red, with all other lights down, except those which revealed the tableau about the gate, showing Medea in the chariot sent by the gods to bear her away to safety.

Ranked most of the time on either side of high towers, the massive gates leading into Jason's house, the chorus presented a series of carefully devised groupings which had both pictorial and statuesque charm. A broad flight of steps led up toward the playing space devoted to the principals in the action. Two stone benches and two bronze lamp standards completed Livingston Platt's appropriately dignified and majestic setting. Only a hint can be given in this description of the atmospheric force of Mr. Platt's design and color in this setting. It is but one more example of the original and effective work in stage decoration he has done in collaboration with Miss Anglin.

Mr. Damrosch's music for "Medea" disclosed some of the traits that distinguished his "Electra" music. It provided accentuation at dramatic climaxes, and served the producers well by providing emotional transitions, giving the performance a legato progression. Solo work was given to a member of the chorus, and here Mr. Damrosch proved himself somewhat inept with melody. His chorus writing was better.

The character of Medea is, of course, more adaptable to modern playgoers than Electra. It is easier for today's audience to understand a woman who commits crime to avenge wrong inflicted upon her because she is a woman, than one who conceives of murder as a visitation of vengeance from the gods. In this respect Miss Anglin's Medea might be expected to seize the attention of her audience more firmly and completely than her Electra. Yet this was not the case, a judgment which may, of course, be purely individual and perhaps isolated. But there seemed to be no moment in "Medea" so melting as Electra's scene with the urn containing, as she supposed, her brother's ashes; nor was there anything so exalting as the triumph of Electra over the sword of Aegisthus. This does not discount Miss Anglin's own performance of Jason's cast-off wife, but implies possibly a kind of verification of the decision long ago reached by scholars that "Medea" is on a lower plane of art than "Electra."

Miss Anglin's performance was intensely sincere—her Medea was elo-



Miss Margaret Anglin as Medea

Actress is to repeat her performances of "Electra" and "Medea" in New York

quent, pitiful, thrilling. She expressed a tempestuous and flaming scorn which swept all before it and at times seemed to tax her remarkable vocal powers beyond comfortable endurance. An actress may feel her part so keenly that beyond a certain point she sacrifices a clear projection of her intent. Yet even allowing for slight tendency toward over-emphasis, the winds and waves of this Medea's frenzied sorrow, the thunders of her denunciation of Jason's unfaithfulness, and the flashing of her protests against man's injustice to woman ("Medea" was the first suffrage play, some one said), Miss Anglin held her audience in rapt attention. Beneath all this Medea's fury ran the undercurrent of a brooding affection for her children that was not lessened in its poignancy of appeal by the conviction, which was made graphic toward the end, that this woman had brought all her woe upon herself by her own evil thinking.

For this performance Miss Anglin found actors whose elocution satisfied ear and thought with slightly better success than in the production of "Electra." Mr. Eric was more at ease in the rôle of Jason than in the part of Orestes. None of the supporting players had an episode requiring an impassioned recital the equal of the chariot race description so vividly done by Fuller Mellich in "Electra," but the messenger's story of the poisoning of Creon and his daughter deserved a more distinctive presentation than that of Mr. Loebel's. In general, however, the supporting cast had less difficulty in handling its lines than the company which appeared in "Electra." In part this improvement was doubtless due to the superiority of Murray's sympathetic style over Platt's rather unpliant measures. With a single exception the members of the chorus acquitted themselves with distinction.

CHURCH-THEATER IN CHATTANOOGA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Three years ago Pilgrim Church of Chattanooga, having outgrown temporary quarters in the courthouse auditorium here, purchased the Bijou Theater. The playhouse has a capacity of 1400 persons, and is well appointed from box office to scene dock. From the first the place was to be not only the church home, but also a house for lectures and entertainments. Not until the present winter, however, was drama revived on the Bijou stage. Chattanooga, with a growing population of 80,000 people and next door to Fort Oglethorpe, an army camp, felt the need of a drama playhouse. Of the city's three theaters the Shubert had been closed by agreement of the owning syndicates; the Lyric had turned to moving pictures and vaudeville; and the Bijou, having failed to draw with mediocre plays, had become the home of Pilgrim Church.

At the annual meeting of the church in January, arguments in favor of using the auditorium for good, legitimate plays were advanced; and the members decided to allow the Robert Mantell Company to open the season with Shakespearean repertory.

A censor-committee was appointed to pass on the merits of each pro-

posed attraction. Mrs. G. A. Barnes of the committee says: "We took this action with the broad view that the church is not a body separated in any way from the current of humanity, but alive to its every interest. Then we felt that the church should be hand in hand with everything that educates and worthily entertains. In this sense the church and the theater could find a point of contact."

"Do we expect to make money out of it? Well, I think we ought to make something; though that, of course, is not the main object. To restore the drama to Chattanooga in its best phases, since we are in a position to do so, seems a kind of duty and at least a privilege, as we are now the only theater in the city."

BETTERMENT OF GERMAN THEATER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The newly formed Association for the Promotion of German Theater Kultur recently held its first meeting in the Lessing Theater in Berlin. The proceedings opened with an address from Heinrich Schulz, a Reichstag deputy, on the objects of the association. Its aim, he said, was to gather together all those forces in Germany calculated to elevate and promote the usefulness of the theater. The theater has a high social and cultural value of which use cannot be made in the present circumstances, because the theater is now a business enterprise. It is not artistic interests alone that govern the choice of plays for production, but financial considerations as well, and the association has determined to declare war on the business theater. Its desire is that the theater should become an affair of the entire people, and while it realizes that such a reform cannot be introduced in a moment, it has learned from the war what may be done by the rallying together of forces and by organization. On the other hand, he added, the association has no intention of interfering with artistic creation, or of propagating any special artistic movement.

Stefan Grossmann followed with a speech on "The Poet and the Public." As matters stand at present in the theatrical world, he said, the poet is often unable to find the public to whom he would fain speak, and it is precisely the best poets who labor under this difficulty. There are, it is true, authors who are satisfied with the present theatergoing public, but the future will be highly dissatisfied with those authors.

"If," said Herr Grossmann, "the aims of the new association are realized, those poets who have something to say to the people will find their audience, and I consider it highly important that pure food should be provided for the people during the period of reaction that is likely to follow the war, and that there should be something more than cheap entertainment to satisfy the craving for change and relaxation."

Dr. von Erdberg expressed the view that the theater should help to supply that diversity which is so much to be preferred above a uniform system of education.

Gustav Rickelt followed with an

address on "Actors and Theater Culture." The present-day theater, he said, cannot fulfill its cultural mission because it is conducted as a business concern, and because actors and managers as a whole lack the necessary training, and he complained that the dramatic art was the only one not subsidized by the State.

Actors, he maintained, ought to be trained in state institutions just as teachers are, and the theater should be made independent of financial considerations. If each town with a certain number of inhabitants has to erect schools, it should be equally compelled to erect a theater financed either by the community or the State.

All the addresses given by the various speakers were applauded. Herr Rickelt's demand for state subsidies for actors alone meeting with criticism.

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England (Feb. 1).—Sir George Alexander has entered upon the twenty-eighth year of his management of the St. James' Theater. This is a record. It was in 1891 that he opened the St. James' with "Sunlight and Shadow" and "The Gay Liar." His management exceeds in length that of Sir Henry Irving at the Lyceum, and Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's. The following are some of the most successful plays produced by Sir George: "The Idler," "Lady Windermere's Fan," "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "The Masqueraders," "The Importance of Being Earnest," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "Paolo and Francesca," "His House in Order," and "The Revival." In addition there were revivals of "As You Like It" and "Much Ado About Nothing." It was in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" that Mrs. Campbell sprang into fame; and as Paolo Mr. Henry Ainley made his first appearance in London.

"Out of Hell" at the Ambassadors', "Peter Pan" at the New, and "Alice in Wonderland" and "The Private Secretary" at the Savoy have now come to an end. The last three plays, however, are likely to appear again and again, Christmas following Christmas.

"Nothing but the Truth" has been produced at Eastbourne before making its appearance at the Savoy in London. It seems to have had a great success. In Dublin a play in one act by W. R. Fearon and Roy Nesbitt, called "When Love Came Over the Hills," was produced for the first time at the Abbey Theater. At the Myra Hall in Dublin a satire called "Percy's First Play" was produced.

A sequel to Ibsen's "Ghosts," called "Realities," is to be given at the Court with Miss Madge McIntosh as Mrs. Alving.

Mr. J. T. Grein has obtained permission from Mr. Robert Ross, Oscar Wilde's executor, to give a performance of "Salome" with Miss Maud Allan in the title part. The play will be produced by Michael Orme. Also, if the author's permission is forthcoming, Maeterlinck's "Pelléas and Mélisande" will be presented, with Miss Maud Allan again in the principal part.

Mr. Grein has also, in conjunction with Cavalier Ugo Cattani, Ettore Farnano, Frederick Whelen, and Miss Edith Craig, formed an executive committee

for the production of Italian plays in Italian and English. The first will be given at the St. James' when Ró-vetta's "Romanticism" will be given first in the original and then in English.

Although attendance at theaters has somewhat fallen off owing to air raids, business has been, on the whole, very good. The stalls are pretty full, but the galleries are practically empty. The main drawback to going out at night is the difficulty of getting home, as the tubes, trams, and omnibuses are more than overcrowded. This prevents people coming up to central London from the suburbs.

WILLIAM GILLETTE IN 'KUMMER COMEDY'

William Gillette in "A Successful Calamity," comedy in two acts and four scenes, by Miss Clare Kummer, presented by Arthur Hopkins at the Wilbur Theater, evening of Feb. 25, 1918, for the first time in Boston.

The cast: Henry Wilton—William Gillette; Emmie—Louise Rutter; Eddie—Norval Keedwell; Marguerite—Ruth Fladlay; George Struthers—Richard Sterling; Clarence Rivers—Robert Rendel; Julie Partington—Katherine Alexander; Conners—William Devereux; Pietro Tafelso—Manart Kipper; Dr. Brodie—Claus Engel; John Beiden—Charles Lane; Albertine—Maria Ascaraga.

Fortunate is the playwright with a new point of view who finds such a sympathetic producer as Miss Kummer has in Mr. Hopkins. In "Good Gracious Annabelle" and in "A Successful Calamity" Mr. Hopkins exercised a rare taste in bringing Miss Kummer's drollery to the stage. In each play her characters were visualized and given voice by casts chosen with uncommon insight; her sprightly farce being given a performance that for approach to perfection has hardly

surpassed until Mr. Gillette brought her second play to the Wilbur last evening. Miss Kummer has said that she had Mr. Gillette in mind when she wrote this comedy, but hardly dared hope that he would rescind his decision to stay retired from the stage, and act Henry Wilton, "a charming tired gentleman" who wished to spend a quiet evening with his socially distracted family, and so told them that he was ruined. But Mr. Gillette was, finally persuaded to play the part, perhaps because his interest was piqued by the success of a person other than himself in writing a Gillette part.

By a Gillette part is not meant a stage type of a narrow range, but character handled from a whimsical point of view. The humor of his own plays arises more out of drollery than with like Miss Kummer he has a gently ironical glint to his dialogue. His fun is in a quizzical vein where she is slyly naive. But the great thing is that Mr. Gillette is a sympathetic interpreter of this Kummer allegro.

Again Miss Kummer has written a comedy of good manners, welcome indeed at a time when a great many ill-mannered personages pace the stage. They are all such likable folk in "A Successful Calamity."—the gloomy Mr. Wilton, whose ruse restores him to the happiness of a new and better understanding of his young second wife; the wife, romantic and restless, seeking expression for her love of beauty elsewhere than with the busy husband to whom she is devoted; Wilton's son and daughter who prove under stress that they are capable of something more than careless, spendthrift days; the daughter's two suitors, real young men, each with peculiar and likable traits, as have all the personages in Miss Kummer's plays; the Italian portrait painter with whom Mrs. Wilton is suspected of philandering; Wilton's business partner, believable man of finance; the prosaic physician who so annoys Wilton when the latter is recovering from the strong sleeping potion he took by chance; the faithful but never mawkish Wilton butler and the worldly little French maid.

Miss Kummer understands these business and the tired financier who understands neither or not he has come to be a mere money-making machine to his family. Lightly and firmly she sketches her characters in little incidents, adroitly designed, for all their seeming naïveté, to show forth the human traits that are to set her story going and direct its course. Mr. Gillette has one of the quiet entrances he likes so well, and which set the key of his method of making the audience do their share of the acting. Just as far as it is necessary to suggest the idea clearly he will go, then he stops. And the like-minded Miss Kummer stops and starts with him. When the butler starts to tell Wilton that his daughter wishes to see him, he abstractedly hands over a \$50 bill instantly.

Miss Kummer sounds such a high and fine note in scene of understanding which Wilton and his wife reach after that memorable dinner, that the rest of her play has something of an air of anti-climax. One wonders whether she arranged her material to the best advantage; whether something of the exquisite human music of that readjustment at the end of the first act should not have been reserved until after the politely melodramatic suspicions as to Mrs. Wilton's behavior early in the second act have been cleared up. But such questionings seem rather unjust, disturbing though they may be to the playgoer who wishes only the best success for all persons concerned in the presentation of "A Successful Calamity," in view of the large virtues of a production which measures up to the best the current stage has to offer.

The notable effect of atmosphere achieved in this production is due to the success with which the players all keep within Miss Kummer's character. Miss Rutter, while perhaps not giving quite the accent to abnormality in the wife that the rôle hints at, acts

with a delicacy of feeling that is as effective as it is charming. Mr. Sterling plays a priggish youth to the life in speech and action, and Mr. Lane seemed to have come in from Wall Street rather than the Lamb's Club. Miss Fladlay, too, catches accurately the air of the pleasure-loving girl who couldn't quite decide which of two suitors she preferred. Mr. Kipper was true to the harmless if high-colored type he played; in fact, justice would require a catalogue of the entire cast. Mr. Keedwell, one suspects, was chosen for his startling youthful resemblance to Mr. Gillette, but his acting steadily justifies itself in its maintenance of the level of good manners and intelligence that mark this whole collaboration of the tasteful Gillette, Hopkins and Kummer.

'VALENTINE,' NEW ROMANTIC OPERA

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Valentine," a romantic comedy opera, music by Napoleon Lambelet, book by Arthur Davenport and Charles Wilbow; produced at the St. James' Theater, London. The cast:

Valentine—Miss Marjorie Gordon; Gastricus—Mr. Walter Passmore; Gaston Dulacq—Mr. Hayden Coffin; Count Pertino—Mr. Bruce Winston; Diana, Queen of Vimbria—Miss Mabel Twemlow; Pomona, Duchess of Colomello, Miss Hamley-Clifford; Carressa—Miss Doris Dean.

LONDON, England.—If "Valentine" does not succeed in being a comic opera, it is sometimes almost successful in looking like it. Mr. Lambelet's music occasionally makes you believe you have got away from musical comedy. He has written two pretty songs, which Mr. Hayden Coffin, with his taste and experience, makes the most of, some of the choruses, too, were effective; the whole production giving one a sense of energy and determination. "Valentine" is meant to be something better than the usual thing—and if it is not much better, at least the attempt has been made.

The story is of a princess, who, for reasons of state, is brought up as a boy, until, at the age of 17, the secret gets out, when she happily marries a picturesque brigand. In the country where this takes place the citizens wear gay colors of every pretty shade, the houses, too, being almost as bright as the people. In fact, sound and color are just thrown at you, and as long as both catch the eye and the ear, nobody seems to mind how much they get of them. The applause at the end of almost every song, and quite enthusiastic applause, too, showed how much it was to the taste of the audience.

Whatever may be thought of Miss Marjorie Gordon's singing, her acting is natural and charming as the boy-princess. The part did not give over many chances, but a Valentine less finely played would certainly have taken the romance out of the comedy. Miss Mabel Twemlow made a very vigorous and striking figure as an Amazon queen, while Mr. Walter Passmore was chiefly responsible for the comic relief. The comedy consisted of the usual allusions to topical events, Mr. Passmore, in his usual way, laying it on in the manner of low-comedians of a rather past date. A ballet in the last act was an agreeable incident in the evening's entertainment. And since a very large public has acquired an appetite for musical comedy, there is no reason why "Valentine" should not run six months, or a year, or perhaps even longer.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William Dodge brings "A Cure for Curables," written by Earl Derr Biggers and himself, to the Thirty-ninth Street Theater this week. Morris Gest puts on the Century Theater production of "The Garden of Allah" at the Manhattan Opera House, and Mrs. Fiske brings "Mme. Sand" back to New York, at the Standard.

Jacques Copeau and his company at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier do praiseworthy work in the production of Mirabeau's "Les Mauvais Bergers." Written after Hauptmann's "The Weavers," and before Galsworthy's "Strife," Mirabeau's play deals with the clashing of capital with labor. M. Copeau and Mlle. Bing play the leading parts.

Mme. Nazimova now comes forward to add to a season that has offered much of unusual interest in the theater. Under direction of Arthur Hopkins this actress, on March 11, will appear in "The Wild Duck," which has had no important production in New York except in German at the Irving Place Theater. Later she will be seen in "A Doll's House," "Hedda Gabler," and "The Master Builder." Robert E. Jones is designing the scenery. "The Gypsy Trail" will leave the Plymouth March 9.

Leading playwrights, actors and actresses, together with 400 friends of the arts, paid tribute to the distinguished achievement of Miss Margaret Anglin, at a meeting of the Arts and Sciences Forum conducted by the Twilight Club Sunday night. With Augustus Thomas as toastmaster, speeches were made by Daniel Frohman, Arnold Daly, Edmund Breese, Julia Arthur, Maclyn Arbuckle, Laurette Taylor, Thomas Wise, Dr. George M. Whicher, professor of Greek at Barnard College, and several others. Miss Anglin was acclaimed throughout the evening as an artist who had taken her stand, from the first, on ideals, and had never forsaken them, giving the public nothing that has been mediocre, but always the best within her power. It developed that the productions of "Electra" and "Medea" had been guaranteed financially by Harry Flagler, but that the public had responded so generously that the guarantee was not used.

WORKSHOP PLAYERS IN "A GAUNTLET"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"A Gauntlet," three-act social drama by Björnson, presented by the Theater Workshop of Philadelphia, Monday night, Feb. 18, 1918. The cast:

Mrs. Riss—Hilda Spang; Mrs. Riss—George Henry Trader; Svava Riss—Oliver Wyndham; Alf Christensen—George K. Denny; Marie—Gertrude Augarde; Hoff—Alexander Woodburn; Mr. Christensen—Dudley Oatman; Mrs. Christensen—Mrs. Thomas A. Wise.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The statement has been made that the plays of the realistic Scandinavian writers will be the first of the so-called "modern" social dramas to lose their grip upon the public affections, but there is no inkling of such a phenomenon in this presentation of what was historically the most striking but dramatically the weakest of Björnson's works.

True the questioning of the traditional double standard of morality for the sexes has received a great deal of attention since Björnson drove the entering wedge with his play in 1882. At the present day there seems no need for argument. The foe of conventional opinion is vanquished. But the piece is modern in thought and in its dramatic methods and still holds the attention.

Its presentation here illustrated, however, how far modern audiences are getting away from Ibsen. As the final curtain went down upon the spectacle of the girl slashing her glove over the face of her tainted but persistent suitor, and the young man strode from the room with the remark: "She's given me something to think about," the audience sat still. Another act was wanted.

But what else was there to tell? In the first act the audience has heard the girl state in emphatic terms her high ideals of moral obligations. It has been given intimations of lapses on the part of the man and on the part of the girl's father, and had actually witnessed her discovery of them. In the final moment she made her choice. As the black velvet drop descended, an imaginative spectator might have seen in its folds the shadowy figure of the dramatist casting his hand toward the stage and saying: "There you are. What do you think of it?" This is exactly the manner of the greatest playwright of the last century. Yet so seldom is he seen upon the American stage that the spectacle was confusing.

A measure of the blame for this probably rests with the Theater Workshop. They presented the translation of Osman Edwards, from which, so far as available information reveals, various elisions were made. Björnson wrote two complete plays upon this theme, it will be remembered. In the first, the longer of the two, he presented his situation and then by a course which competent critics have termed "logical," brought the lovers together in the last act.

In the second, written presumably after the busy journalist, politician and theater manager had come somewhat belatedly under the influence of Ibsen, the girl "went through with it." Those who wish to see life in the theater will recommend the choice. But at the same time it is impossible to escape the fact that the play lacks much in the way of structure and suffers occasional lapses in dialogue.

The task set upon the players is heavy, but almost invariably it was efficiently performed. And where it wasn't the audience had graphic evidence of the need for just such an institution as the Theater Workshop, where players may obtain training in pieces which seldom or never reach the commercial stage.

COMMUNITY PLAYERS OF PASADENA, CAL.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—A two weeks' run for a Shakespearean play was the unusual record recently made by the Pasadena Community Players, working this season at the Savoy Theater, Pasadena. The play was the "Twelfth Night," and the second week was given in response to numerous requests, drawing houses that continually grew in size. The performance was also given in the High School Auditorium, Fullerton, Cal.

"Twelfth Night" was given without stage waits, 16 scenes in two hours, curtains and screens being used to indicate the change of scenes. The longest time required for a shift was 45 seconds.

"The Taming of the Shrew" was produced a few weeks later, and attracted large audiences. Gilmore Brown, director of the company, made his version of the play.

The Community Playhouse, under working, is taking up a number of new lines of interest, including the observance of national music week with special numbers at all performances of the players that week; plans for community singing; a playwrighting department under the direction of Alfred Brand, himself the author of several plays, which will work with the players; as well as many other lines of artistic activity.

Miss Aline Barnsdall, well known in eastern theatrical circles, is cooperating actively with the players and has lent valuable lighting equipment to the theater.

THEATRICAL

YE WILBUR
Beginning Tonight. Mata, Wed. & Sat.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
Mr. William Gillette
In Clare Kummer's New Play
"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY"

THE HOME FORUM

The Mediator

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHAT is the greatest lesson each and every one of us shall learn? It is this, that nothing can separate us from God nor come between us and Spirit, nor keep us from finding the Father, if we but turn to Him.

The life of Christ Jesus has been interpreted to mean a great many things of more or less value to humanity, but the one thing that it means and shows forth supremely, so that the gospels are full of it, even, as it were, to overflowing, is that God and the real man co-exist eternally and that at no time was there anything between God and man, nor was God at any time hidden from men when they in sincerity and truth turned to Him. In countless ways, however, solely because men believe in a so-called human mind as a distinct entity, they express the belief that there is a separation between God and man and that for some inscrutable reason they cannot face God,—cannot turn directly to divine Love, but must have a mediator to act for them. Thus we forget that "There is no respect of persons with God," and that the Bible, from the law of Moses to the teachings of our Master himself, condemns having respect of persons.

Now the great fact, the helpful ray of light that every one should remember is that the spiritual greatness of any worthy Biblical character, be it king, prophet, or apostle, is in the exact proportion in which he proved that he was in direct communion with God, that he was facing God without any personality to mediate between him and Spirit. "The Soul-inspired patriarchs heard the voice of Truth, and talked with God as consciously as man talks with man," says Mrs. Eddy, on page 308 of Science and Health. Did Abraham, for instance, need some one to work out his salvation or personally to mediate between him and God? Was not Abraham found faithful because he allowed no element of person, nor even of human affection, to come between him and God? It is not just a mere chance nor a mark of favoritism that all true Christians are to be accounted as of the spiritual seed of Abraham, for the characteristic of the true follower of Christ

is that, through Truth, he finds the way straight to God and needs no other mediator than this same Christ, or Truth, that Jesus the Way-shower taught and demonstrated. If Abraham, then, communed with God, and was found faithful, are we not to do the same? Now what has been said of Abraham may also be said of Moses, of Hannah, of Mary and of Christ Jesus himself, as well as of all other worthy men and women recorded in the Bible, whose very strength of spiritual understanding came from turning directly to God, having no need for an intermediary between them and Spirit.

Now, Christian Science clearly indicates that the veil of the temple is forever rent from top to bottom, that every man can enter the Holy of Holies here and now and be accounted a king and priest before God. "Like the archpriests of yore," we read in Science and Health (p. 481), "man is free to enter into the holiest,—the realm of God." Christian Science, therefore, does exactly what the Christ that Jesus demonstrated, eternally does, it points the way to God and enables you to prove that you have communed with God, that you are at one with Spirit,—the at-one-ment that the carnal desires deny but cannot destroy, yea, that the human mind seeks to set aside by declaring that in order to come into the presence of God a personal intermediary is a prerequisite. Proving our oneness with God, therefore, is an absolute necessity in Christian Science in which mere belief without understanding counts for naught. "It is possible," yea, it is the duty and privilege of every child, man, and woman,—to follow in some degree the example of the Master by the demonstration of Truth and Life, of health and holiness." (Science and Health, p. 37.)

What, then, is the office of a mediator? Is it not, for instance, just to show people who misunderstand one another how to get together in the right way and proceed harmoniously? Is this not exactly what Christ Jesus did? He showed us that the sense of separation between God and mankind was entirely of human or

carnal origin. Separation, then, from good is not of God, neither is it real, but is an illusion of mortal sense, that is, of spiritual ignorance. But Jesus proved by demonstration that the way of the Christ, which is the Christian Science way, overcame spiritual ignorance and was therefore the right way to God. He did not work out any person's salvation other than his own, but in working out his own salvation perfectly, Jesus did the greatest good to humanity that could possibly have been done, for he showed us by actual proof that the testimony of the human senses is false and can be overcome by Truth. Speaking of this phase of Jesus' work Mrs. Eddy says: "He did life's work a right not only in justice to himself, but in mercy to mortals,—to show them how to do theirs, but not to do it for them nor to relieve them of a single responsibility." (Science and Health, p. 18.)

Now Jesus both promised and insisted that every one that would follow the Christ, as he did, would be able by "signs following" to prove that he was facing Godward and not contemplating matter as a reality. When the prodigal son turned right about and faced homeward, realizing that nothing could keep him from the Father's house, the Father met him more than half way. Just so it will be when we turn to God in truth; we shall find God. We, however, do not reach our journey's end in an instant, but we can turn and face in the right direction. We can begin at once to subject ourselves to the rules of Christian Science and refuse to submit to or obey the errors of mortal sense. Is it not worth while to face God, divine Love, and be your own king and priest before Spirit, through the revelation and application of Christian Science? "Draw nigh to God," says James, the apostle, "and he will draw nigh to you."

Fellow-Citizens

As sure as we have a fatherland. We are heirs to it one with another. By common right in an equal band. The rich and his needy brother. Let each have his voice as we did of old

When a shield was a freeman's measure, And not all be weighed like sacks of gold

By a merchant counting his treasure. —Verner von Helderstam (tr. from the Swedish by Charles Wharton Stork).

A Moose and a Man

Joseph Knowles in "Alone in the Wilderness," tells of how one spring morning, while in the woods of Canada, having climbed to the top of a hill, he discovered a bear house, "and starting toward it I beheld a spike-horned moose standing twenty feet away, headed in my direction. He was looking straight at me and never moved. I too stood perfectly still. I could see that the old fellow was puzzling his head. He was wondering about me. He waited for me to do something. Both of his ears were pointed toward me. After a few moments, he moved one of his ears backward and listened for sounds behind him."

"Up to this time I had not moved. Presently I noticed that he moved his head a little and threw back both ears. He was saying to himself, 'I don't feel very comfortable here. This thing I see over there is an uncertainty.' Still there was not much fear in that moose's heart; I had not moved."

"It was interesting to watch him. I thought, 'I wonder how near I can get to him before he moves away.'"

"In a flash that moose knew what I was thinking. He knew I was getting ready to do something. Yet I hadn't moved. He didn't know what I was going to do but he waited to see."

"Keeping my eye on him I carefully reached up to my shoulder and lifted off the trap chain. Still very cautiously I lowered the trap to the ledge beside me, but I did not move my feet or change my position."

"The moose had seen me do this, but he was not quite sure whether I had moved or not and was waiting there to see."

"Suddenly I made a quick bolt at him, and actually got within ten feet

of him before he bounded off in another direction. I kept right after him at top speed and held my own. He was headed for the burnt lands."

"Plunging into a tangle, his legs became caught and he was held fast. He was at my mercy. However, he didn't fear me in the slightest. He was ready to fight. The bristles on his back stood up as a kind of challenge. He made no effort to untangle himself, but stood there and waited."

"I talked with him awhile and walked around him. I could see that he expected I was going to do something unlooked for. I kept on talking to him, turning my head away from time to time and pretending to busy myself with something else."

"I could see the disposition of that moose change toward me. The bristles on his back began to go down. He probably said to himself: 'This is a funny fellow. He chases me way out here, and then, when he has me caught, he doesn't do a thing but stand there and talk to me!'"

"Then he began to pull his forelegs out of the tangle. When he got free he turned around and looked at me. I could see that I was a mystery to him. He didn't know what to make of me."

"Then he sauntered off as leisurely as if he had been nowhere around, stopping every few paces to gaze back at me. The foremost thought in that animal's mind was, 'I can't fathom that!'"

All the way, until he disappeared in the direction of the burnt lands, that moose turned around to watch me as I stood there. Even after he had passed out of my sight I'll wager he watched for some little time through the trees."

"As in this instance of the moose, the thoughts of all other animals of the forest are easy to understand."

Heartsease Country

The far green westward heavens are bland,

The far green Wiltshire downs are clear

As these deep meadows hard at hand:

The sight knows hardly far from near.

Nor morning joy from evening cheer.

In cottage garden-plots their bees

Find many a fervent flower to seize

And strain and drain the heart away

From ripe sweet-williams and sweet-peas

At every turn on every way.

But gladdest seems one flower to expand

Its whole sweet heart all round us here;

'Tis Heartsease Country, Pansy Land.

Nor sounds nor savor harsh and drear

Where engines yell and halt and veer

Can vex the sense of him who sees

One flower-plot midway, that for trees

Has poles, and sheds all grimed or gray

For bowers like those that take the breeze

At every turn on every way.

Content even there they smile and stand.

Sweet thought's heart-easing flow-ers, nor fear.

With reek and roaring steam though fanned,

Nor shrink nor perish as they peer.

The heart's eye holds not those more dear

That glow between the lanes and leas

Where'er the homeliest hand may please

To bid them blossom as they may

Where light approves and wind agrees

At every turn on every way. . .

—Swinburne.

The Moon Over Yokohama

The evening we dropped anchor in the Bay of Yedo the moon was hanging directly over Yokohama. It was a mother-of-pearl moon and might have been manufactured by any of the delicate artisans of the Hanchodori quarter. It impressed one as being a very good imitation, but nothing more. Nammikawa the cloisonné-worker at Tokyo, could have made a better moon.—Aldrich.

February

I look across the brief remaining space Of chill and wintry days, Till March to sprinkle violets shall begin.

And snowdrops white and thin.

I look through April, quick with scent and song.

To where the shining throng Of laughing, garlanded May days come on.

With large light of the sun.

—Philip Bourke Marston.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Loch Morlich, Speyside

All about the Highland glens of Scotland are dotted lochs, varying a good deal in extent and character, but all beautiful in their different ways. Strathspey is no exception to this, for, in and about the tract of country which forms the valley of the Spey, are many lochs. In the midst of the Abernethy forest lies the calm expanse of Loch Garten, shut in almost completely by the pine trees which surround it. Aviemore is celebrated for the beautiful Loch-an-Eillean

—the home of the osprey—so called from the tiny islet where an osprey had its nest. This sheet of water shimmers at the foot of Craigellachie rock from which the clan Grant took their motto, "Stand fast, Craigellachie." Near here too is Loch Vaa, an exquisite tiny lakelet rippling and

dimpling as the breeze ruffles its surface.

Then, as the country rises more steeply toward the base of the Cairngorm Mountains, one comes upon Loch Morlich, differing from the others by reason of its wilder surroundings. By Lake Morlich the

bracken and heather grow to the water's edge, broken here and there by gorse and whins, their golden flowers never wholly absent throughout the seasons. One wild windswept pine stands out sturdily on the shore—its dark mass distinct and clear against the soft mistiness of distant hill and moor. In the air is the good, clean, smell of bog-myrtle; never far distant from a Scottish loch; and among the heather the bees are busy, filling the noontide with a hum of contentment. As one sits by the loch the crickets are singing merrily, and the whole air is filled with the little intimate sounds of animal life; one has but to keep still, and gradually all the business of it goes on as usual, regardless of the presence of a stranger. The peace and beauty of it all—the sense of wide spaces—the clean, fresh breeze, with its good scents, how wonderful they are!

And at all times it has its special beauty; even when the sheets of driving mist are low down on the mountains from which the wind blows with full force; when the whole landscape is shrouded in veils of gray, and even the highlander will admit that it is a "wee bit saft"—even under these circumstances the moors never lose their charm to those who love them. And so each year as August comes, the dweller in the town, seeing the first bunches of heather in the shops, will hear the call of the moors; and, instead of streets and pavements, will see very clearly the quiet loch, the distant hills, and the amethyst of the heather.

Emerson at Williamstown

Williamstown, November 14, (1865). —I saw tonight in the observatory, through Alvan Clark's telescope, the Dumb-Bell nebula in the Fox and Goose Constellation; the four double stars in Lyra; the double stars of Castor; the two hundred stars of the Pleiades. . . . Mr. Button, Professor Hopkins' assistant, was our star-showman, and Stanbrough and Hutton, who have been my committee of the "Adelphic Union," inviting me here, carried me thither. I have rarely been so much gratified.

Early in the afternoon Professor Bascom carried me in a gig to the top of the West Mountain, and showed me the admirable view down the valley in which this town and Adams lie, with Greylock and his attendant ranges towering in front. Then we rose to the crest, and looked down into Rensselaer County, New York, and the multitude of low hills that compose it—this was the noted Anti-Rent country—and beyond, in the horizon, the mountain range to the west.

Of all tools, an observatory is the most sublime. And these mountains give an inestimable worth to Williams-

town and Massachusetts. But, for the mountains, I don't quite like the proximity of a college and its noisy students. To enjoy the hills as poet, I prefer the simple farmers.

The dim lantern which the astronomer used at first to find his object-glasses, etc., seemed to disturb and hinder him, preventing him seeing his heavens, and, though it was turned down lower and lower and lower, he was still impatient, and could not see until it was put out. When it had long been gone, and I looked through the telescope a few times, the little garret at last grew positively light-some, and the lamp would have been annoying to all of us.

What is so good in a college as an observatory? The sublime attaches to the door and to the first stair you ascend;—that this is the road to the stars. Every fixture and instrument in the building, every nail and pin, has a direct reference to the Milky Way, the fixed stars, and the nebulae, and we leave Massachusetts and the Americas and history outside at the door when we come in.—Emerson's Journal.

Madame Adam's First Book

"Born and bred in an atmosphere of controversy, inheriting from her grandmother and father an argumentative disposition, it is not surprising that in the field of polemics Juliette won her first literary laurels." Winifred Stephens writes in her biography of Madame Adam. "Neither was it inconsistent with her ambitious nature that she should have chosen for adversary the most distinguished controversialist of the day. The Socialists Proudhon was regarded not only as an eminent economist but as a master of dialectics. Proudhon's masterpiece appeared on the 22nd of April, 1858. It was a work of three volumes, entitled 'La Justice dans la Révolution et dans l'Eglise.'"

"Juliette, as she read these pages, was compelled to recognize the excellence of the writer's style and the skill of his dialectics. But the so-called 'justice' which Proudhon here metes out to women could not but infuriate so fervent a feminist. For even a cursory survey of this book will serve to reveal that the writer here carries the anti-feminist argument to its extreme verge. . . . Juliette's resentment of the philosopher's sweeping indictment of her sex was aggravated by his singling out for special condemnation the two women whom among her contemporaries she admired most. 'J'ai la folie d'admirer,' she said of herself; and . . . she admired . . . George Sand and Daniel Stern (la Comtesse d'Agouti)."

"You ought to defend the women who are thus insulted, you who know so well how to wield a pen against the terrible Proudhon," she said to Jenny d'Héricourt, but meeting no response, she decided to do so herself, though confessing, "I am nobody, it is true."

"Thus bravely did this young woman of twenty-two take up the glove

thrown down by the most eminent and the most skillful dialectician of the day. For two months she was absorbed in the writing of this, her first book."

"Finally the book was finished, and entitled 'Idées Anti-Proudhoniennes.' It was read to M. Fauvety, who approved and gave useful advice. But to Juliette's dismay he expressed a doubt whether a reply to so powerful an adversary, so acrimonious a controversialist, so consummate a master of dialectics would ever find a publisher."

"In her passionate enthusiasm for her task, such a horrid fear had never entered Juliette's mind."

"What!" she cried, "my poor book which has devoured my nights will never see day?"

"You have made a mot," replied the editor of La Revue Philosophique, laughing. "But now you must captivate some great publisher."

"So she continued her search for a publisher; and always it was the leaders of the publishing world whom she visited. No less than eight did she approach, not omitting even Proudhon's own publisher."

"Here was a dilemma. What was Juliette to do? Evidently none of the recognized publishers would ever read her MS."

"On the ground floor of her house in the Rue de Rivoli was a bookseller, Taride by name, of whom Juliette was an excellent customer. She took him into her confidence. Would he publish her book if she stood all the expense? 'Why not, madame?' he replied. 'We neither of us run any risk, for we are both unknown, and if we fail, no one will hear of it.' Consequently, Juliette put down eight hundred francs and the book appeared, in defiance of the bookseller's advice, on the 15th of August, when, as the saying went, there was not 'a cat in Paris.'"

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, FEB. 26, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Crimes of Liberty

THAT remarkable Prime Minister of All the Russias, Lenin, born Ulianoff, declared, not very long ago, that he was not afraid of civil war, indeed that he did not see how the socialistic state was to be created without civil war. It is to be suspected that there are a good many things which Lenin and his cabinet do not see besides that, and one of them is how to wage a war of defense. The Bolshevik cabinet may not, that is to say, be afraid of civil war, but they are deadly afraid of war with the Germans. To avoid this war they are willing to give the Germans anything they like. Poland, Courland, any of the other Baltic provinces, the Baltic islands, it is all the same to a Bolshevik government not afraid of civil war, but gifted with a pious respect for the guns of the German paymaster. If, by this time, there are any people left who imagine that the Germans did not know what they were doing when they provided passports for Lenin, or that the "International Jews" were blind to the merits of Trotsky, né Bronstein, when they and their pacifist supporters demanded that he should be let into Russia, in spite of the protests of Kerensky, then these people must need something more than reasonable proof.

Lenin, Trotsky, and their marvelous cabinet, sixty per cent of which is composed of International Jews, have made a sorry spectacle of the Russian revolution. As a result, already there are those in Russia who are sighing for the days of Nicholas the Tzar, and if Lenin and Trotsky remain in power much longer they will no doubt be as perfectly willing to en throne the Tzar again as a German puppet, as they are to hand over his dominions to German generals. Lenin has, indeed, already traveled a fairly long way down the road to the social state, if civil war is to be a test of his success. The Japanese are in possession of Vladivostok, the Germans of Poland and Courland, whilst in between, from the Niemen and the Dniester to the Pacific, there is surely such a space of chaos and civil war as would guarantee the success of any social revolution on a Lenin basis.

There are, as a matter of fact, some extraordinary resemblances between the Russian Revolution of today and the French Revolution of the Eighteenth Century. The outrages and the crimes of the French example have been copied and improved upon in every particular. The Red Nightcaps of '93 traversed France burning châteaux and shooting nobles, without the slightest compunction: the revolutionaries of 1917 have traversed Russia burning and shooting, and doing more in this way than was ever dreamed of in France. The guillotine in the Place de la Révolution was a positively respectable proceeding compared to the brutal murders which have done duty for justice in Petrograd and Moscow. Whilst as for the September massacres, they poured the blood of mere hundreds into the kennels, whereas when the sum total of the victims of the Russian mob is counted there will probably prove to have been thousands killed where there were tens destroyed in France. When any person tries to find out the excuse for these atrocities, that person is faced by one defense, and only one defense, namely, that hecatombs are demanded by the social revolution. It is evident, therefore, that a century and a quarter of civilization has not been sufficient to lift the human race above the apostrophe of Madame Roland to the spirit of revolutionary liberty. Of course, the conditions under which the French had lived produced the brutal revolutionary, and, of course, the conditions under which the Russians have lived have produced the brutal revolutionary. But there is this difference between the revolutionary of France and the revolutionary of Russia, that the first had at least some insane idea that the assassinations of the Place de la Révolution and the massacres of September were demands made upon a people struggling to free themselves from invasion by nations sworn to re-visit on them the chains of the Bourbon kings; whereas the murders of Petrograd and Moscow have been carried out by sensualists who have betrayed the countries struggling to secure to Russia the fruits of the revolution, and have opened their doors and surrendered the territory of the country to the autocrats who would place the necks of the people again beneath the yoke of the Tzar.

Nothing was more remarkable in the Revolution of '93 than the determination of France to be free at any cost. With Europe against her, she hoisted the tricolor, and with her battalions singing the "Marseillaise," marched to meet her enemies. Those were hideous days for revolutionary generals who were not successful, and a revolutionary statesman who had proposed surrendering any territory of France to the Prussians marching steadily on Paris, would have found short shrift from the mob. Dumouriez sold her, Lafayette galloped away, as he thought, to safety. Other generals were broken and guillotined without mercy, but the ragged revolutionary battalions struggled through. Kellermann routed the Prussians at Valmy, and when, at last, the whiff of grape shot sent its bullets into the steps of the church at St. Roch, and Faubourg St. Antoine fled through the narrow streets in panic, the revolutionary armies even crossed the borders. Pichegru galloped with his chasseurs over the ice of the Scheldt, and took the Dutch fleet with a cavalry charge, whilst the army of Italy, led by a boy, named Napoleon Bonaparte, entered Milan and put the keys of Mantua in its pockets. There is the difference between a patriotic revolution carried on, with all its appalling horrors, for the sake of a country, and an academic revolution carried on by theorizing anarchists, in a spirit of passion and personal revenge.

The Bolsheviks have passed far beyond all the ideals of democracy into the championship of the republic of license. Marriage, property, morals, none of these things exist to a really freed intelligence. "Parliamentary insti-

tutions," declared the Bolshevik Skvortsoff, "are only a fetish of the bourgeoisie." Every decency, in fact, seems to savor of the bourgeois in the theory of the Bolshevik government. It is a statement of which thinking democracy everywhere had better take notice. The Bolshevik program is an exceedingly simple one. For wars of nations they would substitute wars of classes. The proletariat of every country is to rise, and to possess himself of the earth and the things that are therein. It is a theory touching in its simplicity. But at the same time the only thing on earth which is preventing the Bolsheviks in Russia from being sent to Siberia in chain gangs, or being tortured in the dungeons of St. Peter and St. Paul, is the bourgeois armies of democracy which are fighting for Principle against autocracy. If the democratic armies of France, of Italy, of the United Kingdom, and of the United States were to sheathe the sword, the Bolsheviks would promptly hear the crack of the knout and the clank of chains. After a time, however, even the uncontrolled passions of suddenly liberated serfdom tire of a gospel of plunder, murder, and destruction. The hands which applauded the passage of the tumbrels, which carried the victims of the Revolution Tribunal to the guillotine, applauded even more loudly on the day when those tumbrels carried their judges. The example is not a unique one, but it is one which the Bolsheviks better lay to heart.

The Railway Collapse

MORE than ten years ago, James J. Hill, then and later looked upon by many as the best informed railroad financier and manager in America, in a carefully prepared statement, declared that at least \$400,000,000 would immediately be required to put the roadbeds and the rolling stock of the railroads of the United States in first-class operating condition, and that, if this new capital were not provided without delay, \$1,000,000,000 would not cover the cost of rehabilitation in a few years. From that time to the present a great deal has been said along this line, but practically nothing has been done. On the one hand, the railroad companies themselves continued to indulge in extravagances, to avoid radical economies, and to persist in waste to such a degree as to reduce their net earnings. The course affected their shares, while this in turn impaired their credit and lowered their borrowing capacity. On the other hand, the constantly increasing cost of living seemed to justify extraordinary demands for wage increases. In the third place, the Government stepped in and cut down freight rates, while shippers, generally dissatisfied with the service rendered, opposed all pleas of the companies for more lenient treatment. A hundred other causes, all proceeding from one source, namely, the growing belief, in private and political circles, that the transportation system was being managed inefficiently and with little regard for public interest, contributed toward the weakening of the various systems long before the outbreak of the war.

The war, as a matter of fact, served simply to uncover and expose a condition in railroading in the United States that had long existed. The resources of the lines had been drained to maintain extravagances which had grown up in times when bond issues could be floated on Wall Street to cover unpaid loans, and obligation could be piled upon obligation, with no questions asked; and, in proportion as interest charges increased, roadbeds and rolling stock were neglected. The time came when the railroad companies were unable to help themselves, and it only required the extraordinary pressure upon them which grew out of the demand for war munitions and supplies to expose the state of decrepitude, financial and physical, into which, as a rule, they had fallen.

To bring the common carriers up to the requirements of the hour, the President realized, involved the cooperation of all the roads with each other and with the Government. Unity of action was the thing above all things desired, and to achieve it the President called to his aid representatives of the leading railway corporations, on the theory that if he could have the advice and assistance of experts in transportation, and of the managers of the principal systems, the weak spots might soon be strengthened and the defects resulting from past mistakes corrected. He had, however, in his own ardor for the public weal, and in his single-minded purpose to serve the nation and its allies, apparently forgotten that, as an inheritance from the ruthless competitive system of other days, old rivalries between the great lines of the country would persist, even in the face of a common menace. But it did not take long for him to become aware of this fact, and to realize the difficulty of eliminating personal and corporate jealousy, suspicion, and a yearning for leadership, advantage, and domination. When he realized how matters stood, he decided to take over control of the lines altogether. This was a wise move, but in doing so he made the apparent mistake of taking over all the managers also; and with the managers, their jealousies, their rivalries, and what is sometimes called their old "fighting spirit."

The brotherhood chiefs, who have charged the railroad managers with attempting to discredit government control, appear, however, to have reasoned from surface indications only. It is, in all probability, true that certain of the managers now supposed to be acting with Mr. McAdoo are entirely out of sympathy with the public control proposition, and are disinclined to do anything which would help it to obtain a foothold in the United States; but, on the other hand, it is not unreasonable to assume that they are loyal enough to refrain from deliberating on anything, nearly or remotely, of a treacherous or treasonable nature.

Boston as a War Port

WILL war do for the port of Boston what should have been done for it under peaceful conditions long ago? That depends. One of the most accessible harbors on the North American Continent, and, among the great ports, the nearest in the United States to the British Islands and the European Continent, it has, to a great degree, suffered from neglect and unjust competition

for years. That the port of Boston has been discriminated against most unfairly in the past, that its advantages have been overlooked by the National Government, that New England has failed to manifest proper interest in its development, that Massachusetts has regarded its deterioration with apparent indifference, and that Boston itself has frittered away the opportunities its maritime situation offers and allowed its commerce to decline, are facts that have been visible and inexplicable to thousands of intelligent observers in all other parts of the country. Interests which, upon every ground, should have been foremost in every movement inaugurated with a view to reviving the shipping industry of the city, have persistently held aloof from undertakings calculated to regain for it the ocean trade which it once had. The first promising movement in half a century was set on foot seven or eight years ago, with the view of rescuing the commerce of the city from almost complete annihilation. This movement has yielded the Commonwealth Pier, some valuable breakwater improvements, the beginning of a dry dock, and initial steps in the development of the dock system at Jeffries Point. Had it not been for this enterprise the port of Boston would have been in a disgracefully unprepared condition for the reception of even the small measure of business growing out of the war which has been permitted to come to it during the last three years. The Commonwealth Pier has more than repaid its cost. If it had been duplicated a dozen times, Boston could have presented a stronger claim than it has heretofore been able to for a fair share of government business.

Three and a half years after the beginning of the war, there is a renewal of the talk of making Boston a great port. Much is being said with regard to the proposition that \$8,000,000 should be spent on terminal facilities by the Government. Again we hear of a comprehensive plan for the improvement of the entire harbor. Channels are to be deepened and docks constructed, and Boston is to come into her rightful share of government business. Not only the Federal but the State Government is to be asked to assist in all this work, and able men, moved by civic pride and the high sense of the rightful claims of Boston harbor on general attention, are doing their utmost to bring to realization the dreams of years.

Whether they shall succeed in accomplishing their worthy purpose will greatly depend on the popular thought and sentiment in Boston itself. If Bostonians are determined to make their port a great one, and to compel the recognition which has been unjustly denied it in the past, there is no doubt that they can get what they are seeking. They must, however, be awake and alert to the fact that the end they desire will not be achieved through the friendship or cooperation of the interests on which they have been prone to rely in the past, but, rather, through the vigor and persistence with which they themselves press their claims. Patronizing talk, friendly speeches, pleasantly-worded resolutions, and trust in corporations that have heretofore hindered rather than helped will never make Boston either a great war or a great peace port.

By taking this important matter in hand for itself, and displaying a disposition to put it through regardless of every obstacle, Boston can bring Massachusetts, New England, and the United States into line with its aims. But it has got to show confidence in itself before it can expect the nation, or any other part of it, to be enthusiastic in its behalf.

Dove Dale

The Dale of the Dove stands out, like its inhabitants, as something apart in English history and literature. The Dalesman is of that hardy type through which one comes into most intimate contact with Norse and Saxon ancestry. The doughty Dalesman stemming the tide of battle, rallying round the English banner at the call of his king, and wresting victory from almost certain defeat when the day had gone hard with English arms, is a familiar historical figure. Today he is no longer the most skillful of longbowmen, but is content to typify the honest, sterling qualities and that dogged love of the soil which place the yeoman on a high patriotic plane.

Dove Dale should be approached only on foot. The train drops one unceremoniously at a tiny wayside station and puffs gleefully away, griggishly satisfied at having left one within perhaps two miles of the true starting point by a glistening cascade. Here the stepping-stones, awash with the swift-flowing current, must be crossed, and then the tramp leads along exquisitely beautiful sylvan ways, through deep grass and foliage that tenaciously hold their green throughout the year. Sometimes one is compelled to stop and admire an old-world smugglers' cave of Broddingnagian proportions, or an immense overhanging rock, or towering, slender boulders that suggest the spires of a church. Larches, in tender green, stand out in strong contrast to the darkness of the firs and the silvery hues of the beeches. Sometimes a ribbon-like stream flows down a narrow cañon pocket. The whirling of the waters and the babbling rush of the stream make the softest of music, which harmonizes with the song of a thrush or the pæan of the all but invisible skylark. At frequent turns are tiny baylets, where the monarch of the waters, the trout, dozes and dreams in fancied seclusion. But in their palatial mansion in mid-stream, the speckled beauties dart swiftly to and fro, and, when the watery surface is struck by the sun's rays, it is set aglow with vivid color.

Six miles from the entrance to the Dale are the caves of Dove Holes, yawning like monster dragon-jaws, many feet above the path. These were once the haunt of smugglers, and still have an old-time romantic aspect, as if resolved to hold aloof forever from a strait-laced world. Beyond them Dove Dale becomes the Dale of Beresford, owing to the contiguity of the great Beresford estates to which Cotton was heir. The beauties of the Dove are accentuated in Beresford Dale tenfold. Modeled on more spacious lines, its precipitous sides here and there open upon lofty, receding meadows and distant browsing cattle, their diminished forms strangely outlined against the horizon. A feeling of solitude hangs about these river stretches with their barren wastes of

moor or heath. As the shadows begin to lengthen across the mossy path by the stream, deep mystery seems to brood over the water. Here are tiny V-shaped bridges and lonely dells mellow in gloom. Here also is the famous Pike's Pool of half lights and flitting shadows; of silvery foam and gentle cascade; of shady nooks where Izaak Walton often lingered at the close of day.

A few yards beyond, the leafy path deserts the river, and, skirting a grove of trees, runs into a pine-tree inclosure. On the opposite bank, as if carefully guarded against intrusion, stands the historic little memorial to Izaak. It is a small rotunda, less a monument, perhaps, than a substantial brick hut built on unconventional, somewhat ornamental lines. But it is a fitting end to the Dale. Just beyond, cascades and dells disappear, the soft music of the waters dies away and, its mission fulfilled, the river leaves its shelter of trees and makes for the open, prosaic meadows, where no man-made path can follow it.

Notes and Comments

A MILLENNARY frame of mind is one which, perhaps, not even her best friends would ascribe to Turkey. A number of her professors, however, according to a Wolf Bureau dispatch, have proposed Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik leader, as a candidate for the Nobel peace prize, on the ground of his advocacy of those "ideals of peace, harmony, justice and fraternity so dear to the Turkish people." These attributes will doubtless come as a surprise to most Turks themselves, and it would be interesting to know what the Armenians or the Syrians think about them.

SIX states of the American Union now have anti-tipping laws, namely, Illinois, Iowa, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, and seven states, New York, West Virginia, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Colorado, and California, are considering the enactment of such laws. It may be observed that the states that are against tipping are also, in the main, unfriendly to tipping.

PROFESSOR SAINTSBURY adds to his literary reputation the less creditable one of possessing a handwriting which nobody can read. He admits himself, quite contritely, that "no man or woman alive" can decipher his hieroglyphics. Whether he can decipher them himself is a question which might be put to him. Wellington, who shares with Lecky the reputation of being the most illegible great man that ever existed, could not read his own letters. They sometimes used to be sent back to him, and, if he could not remember the subject of them, he simply had to let the matter drop. Lecky was the despair of the compositors to whom fell the duty of setting up his "History of Morals." The men were allowed to take some of the folios home, to meditate at leisure the meaning of the scrawls. Bad writing is apt to ruffle tempers, and it certainly wastes time. "Imitation is the sincerest flattery," but great men's kinks and crotchets are bad, and imitations are far worse.

MARY LOGAN is one of the group of remarkable women that not merely attracts, but compels the attention of the open-minded student of American history. As the wife of General John A. Logan, of Illinois, she was for years one of the best-known women in the Middle West. It used to be said of her that she could name every Republican politician in Illinois, of any consequence to her husband. It used to be said of her, also, that it was rather her ambition than his that secured for him the highest rank ever achieved in the Civil War by a non-West-Pointer, a high place in the councils of the nation, a high place in the Republican Party, and a prominence that came near landing him in the presidency. A charming woman and a natural politician, she wielded a strong and good influence in the political life of Washington for more than a quarter of a century. Mary Logan deserves to be placed beside Dolly Madison and Jessie Benton Frémont.

THE other day, in Benton, Ill., in celebration of a Logan anniversary, the old home of the soldier and Senator was reopened in a restored condition, and within it have been put a large number of the things collected by the couple in their early as well as in their later days. Benton is in that part of Illinois sometimes called "Egypt," because of its resemblance to the Nile country, and Logan bore two nicknames, "Black Jack" and the "Swarthy Egyptian." His wife was Mary Cunningham, a typical border western girl whose parents, like her husband's, had contended with the Indian and the wilderness. She brought into her social circle of after years a vivacity and originality that gave her a hearing, and, through all the mutations around her, she retained those qualities that made her a leader wherever she elected to make her presence felt.

ONE of the English papers reports the case of a farmer of Essex who has been summoned for using his barley to feed pigs. It is not a case of deliberate waste at all, apparently, but one arising from the farmer's convictions on the subject of drink. He objects to growing barley to make beer, and, since bacon is a commodity always in demand, and is not too plentiful these days, he has come to the conclusion that his barley will be a good deal better employed in fattening his pigs than in adding to the country's beer supply. It is a logical position, and one wonders what the magistrate will make of it.

WHETHER conditions after the war will be better or worse, for the average man in the United States, than they were before the war is a question that cannot be decided until the war has been over for some time. Ominous signs are, however, appearing here and there. For example, somebody has invented a device which enables one man to do two men's wood-sawing. This does not look encouraging, but perhaps it will be compensated for by the invention of a device which will enable two patient and industrious men to fill out one man's income tax blank.